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5	Plaintiff,	Case No. CR-1983-12-0614 □A-09-10-263			
6 7	VS.		E ANDREW NASTOFF E KEITH SPAETH		
8	VON CLARK DAVIS,	SILED BUTLER CO. HONORABL COURT OF APPEAL HONORABL	Don-		
9	Defendant.	CPDS R D 1441	DORIGINAL		
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JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596

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11 APPEARANCES: 2 on behalf of the plaintiff: 3 MICHAEL A. OSTER, JR., ESQ. 4 Assistant Butler County Prosecuting Attorney 11th Floor 5 315 High Street Hamilton, Ohio 45011 6 and DANIEL G. EICHEL, ESQ. 7 Assistant Butler County Prosecuting Attorney 11th Floor 8 315 High Street Hamilton, Ohio 45011 9 On behalf of the defendant: 10 MELYNDA COOK-REICH, ESQ. 11 Repper, Pagan, Cook 1501 First Avenue 12 Middletown, Ohio 45044 and 13 RANDALL PORTER, ESQ. Assistant State Public Defender 14 250 East Broad Street Suite 1400 15 Columbus, Ohio 43215 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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1	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS	
2	Tuesday, September 8, 2009	
3		10:26:14
4	JUDGE NASTOFF: We are on record in State of Ohio	10:26:14
5	vs. Von Clark Davis. This is CR1983-12-0614. For the	10:26:31
6	record, present in court is the defendant, Von Clark	10:26:36
7	Davis appearing personally. He is accompanied by his	10:26:42
8	counsel, Randall Porter.	10:26:45
9	MR. PORTER: Good morning, Your Honor.	10:26:48
10	JUDGE NASTOFF: And Melynda Cook-Reich. Good	10:26:49
11	morning to you.	10:26:51
12	MS. COOK-REICH: Good morning, Your Honor.	10:26:51
13	JUDGE NASTOFF: Present on behalf of the State are	10:26:53
14	assistant prosecutors Dan Eichel.	10+26:54
15	MR. EICHEL: Good morning, Your Honor.	10:26:57
16	JUDGE NASTOFF: And Michael Oster.	10:26:58
17	MR. OSTER: Good morning, Your Honor.	10:27:00
18	JUDGE NASTOFF: This case is before the Court	10:27:01
19	pursuant to an order granting conditional writ of	10:27:03
20	habeas corpus issued by US District Court Judge James	10:27:07
21	Graham of the Southern District of Ohio, in which he	10:27:12
22	ordered the State of Ohio to grant Mr. Davis a new	10+27:14
23	sentencing hearing. The original three-judge panel	10:27:17
24	that heard the original trial in 1984, and heard the	10:27:20
25	first resentencing hearing in 1989 consisted of Judges	10:27:26

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Brewer, Stitsinger and Moser. Since none of those three judges were still on the bench when this case was sent back, a new three-judge panel has been selected pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 2929.06 (B) and by random draw as to the remaining judges on the panel.

Also I would note for the record, that pursuant to Criminal Rule 25 (B) the new panel is to be appointed by administrative judge. The administrative judge for our court is Judge Michael Sage. Since he was a member of the prosecution team in the original trial of this action, he recused himself from any even ministerial activity involved in this case. Judge Patricia Oney was appointed acting administrative judge and signed an entry appointing myself, Andrew Nastoff, as the presiding judge of this panel, and Judges Keith Spaeth and Charles Pater have been appointed as the remaining two judges consistent with that random draw earlier.

As set forth in Ohio Revised Code 2929.06 (B), this panel is directed to follow the procedures set forth in Division D of Ohio Revised Code 2929.03 and is to apply the version of that statute in effect at the time of the offense. Accordingly, this panel takes note that the defendant, Von Clark Davis, has been convicted of aggravated murder in violation of Ohio Revised Code 2903.01 (A). And further has been found

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guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of the aggravating circumstance of having been convicted of an offense, an essential element of which was the purposeful killing of another prior to the offense at bar in violation of ORC 2929.04(A)5.

Now, pursuant to 2929.03(D)(1) this panel stands ready to consider, at this new sentencing hearing, any report prepared pursuant to that section, any evidence raised at trial that is relevant to the aggravating circumstance the offender was found guilty of committing, or to any factors in mitigation of the imposition of the sentence of death, to hear testimony and other evidence that is relevant to the nature and circumstances of the aggravating circumstance the offender was found guilty of committing, the mitigating factors set forth in Division B of Section 2929.04, and any other factors in mitigation of the imposition of the sentence of death. And to hear the statement, if any, of the offender, and the arguments, if any, of counsel for the defense and prosecution that are relevant to the penalty should it be imposed on the offender.

with that being said, are there any matters that
we need to take up as we begin this process? Counsel?

MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, we have the pending

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motion in limine that we have had several filings on relative to asking for a prior hearing on the matter of relevancy of witnesses and evidence we expect the prosecutor to call.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. All right. Also, just so the record is clear, not only have Judges Spaeth and Pater been appointed on this panel, they are present in

There has been a motion in limine filed, it was dated May 8, 2009, wherein the defense seeks to limit — seeks an order limiting the prosecutor as to the evidence of the prior 1971 murder conviction that can be presented in this mitigation phase, or the sentencing phase of the trial. They ask for an order that the state of Ohio only be allowed to submit the judgment entry of conviction and not additional evidence.

court as a part of this panel as we proceed.

was there anything above and beyond what you submitted in your written argumentation that you wish to present to the panel on that issue?

MS. COOK-REICH: The only other thing that we did not include in that written motion on May 8th, was the copy of the Bill of Particulars, which we have located in the case file. And I can certainly submit to the Court, I assume you have it in your trial notebooks as

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part of the case, but it specifically states, and I will quote, that prior to the said aggravated murder committed by the defendant, Von Clark Davis, the defendant was convicted on April 20, 1971, of murder in the second degree, an essential element of which was the purposeful killing of another, to wit: Ernestine Davis, contrary to section 2901.05 of the Ohio Revised Code in the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County, Ohio, in case number, 21655 as specified in section 2929.04 (A)(5) of the Ohio Revised Code.

It basically tracks the language of the indictment adding in specifically the name of Ernestine Davis, but did not provide any additional information. And we would argue that simply the judgment conviction entry is the only thing relevant to this proceeding, it should be the only thing that the State is allowed to present. I know in a prior case in Warren County, where the specification was an (A)(5) specification, State vs. Rocky Bartin, the State in that case, Warren County prosecutor submitted only the judgment conviction entry and the guilty plea in that case as part of its case for the mitigation and nothing else. And we would argue that to allow additional information to be presented in this Court, beyond the specification that has already been proven and found by the prior

y been proven and fo JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596

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three-judge panel, would again be allowing admission of non-statutory aggravating circumstances for which the 10:33:43 Ohio Supreme Court returned this case back to this 10:33:46 10:33:50 Court in 1988. JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. And again, before I 10:33:51 turn to the State for any response, does the State have 10:33:52 any -- or pardon me, does the defense have any 10:33:56 authority, case law from the 12th District and other 10:33:59 appellate district, the Supreme Court if it is newer 10:34:06 case law, or federal case law, interpreting Ohio's 10:34:09 sentencing scheme which addresses the specific issue 10:34:15 that you are talking about with an (A)(5) 10:34:20 10:34:24 specification? MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, we have cited in our 10:34:24 memorandum, <u>werkman vs. Bell</u>, 160 F3d. 276, Sixth 10:34:26 Circuit decision in 1993. 10:34:37 THE COURT: All right. And do you have and --10:34:37 MS. COOK-REICH: I think the statutes are pretty 10:34:38 clear also in looking at the specifications statute 10:34:40 2929.04(A)(5) as well as if you look specifically at 10:34:44 the decision by the Supreme Court in this case, State 10:34:50 v. Davis, 38 Ohio Supreme Court 3d. at pages 368, 369 10:34:53 and this was in the Supreme Court's decision talking 10:35:02

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about the admission -- I'm sorry, the written decision

by the panel relative to the aggravating circumstances

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and mitigating factors that they considered, and their 10:35:12 1 language specifically is, of those circumstances 10:35:14 2 enumerated in the statute, and they are speaking of the 10:35:16 3 statute 2929.04 (A), only the aggravating circumstance 10:35:21 4 described in RC 2929.04 (A)(5) is present in the trial 10:35:23 5 court's opinion. Item 4 finds the, and then there's a 10:35:29 6 quotation mark, prior purposeful killing of his wife in 10:35:34 7 1970, end of quotation mark, to be an aggravating 10:35:36 8 10:35:39 circumstance. 9 That decision I think is controlling in this case, 10:35:40 10 indicating that that circumstance has already been 10:35:44 11 proven and that is an aggravating circumstance that is 10:35:46 12 a statutory aggravating circumstance that was allowed 10:35:48 13 10:35:52 to be presented. 14 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Do you have an extra 10:35:52 15 copy of werkman vs. Bell that you can provide? 10:35:53 16 MS. COOK-REICH: I do not, Your Honor. It is a 10:35:57 17 reported case. I can certainly go to the law library 10:35:58 18 at break and --10:36:03 19 JUDGE PATER: And what is the substance of it? 10:36:03 20 What was the background? What was the holding in that 10:36:05 21 10:36:07 22 case? MS. COOK-REICH: The holding in that case, Your 10:36:08 23 Honor, is that relative to the non-statutory 10:36:09 24 aggravating circumstances, admission of such 10:36:12 25

non-statutory aggravating circumstances would result in 1 an unconstitutional trial and we would submit that to 10:36:16 2 allow evidence going to non-statutory aggravating 10:36:20 3 circumstances, would make this yet again the third 10:36:23 4 unconstitutional trial that this case would be visiting 10:36:26 5 and you will see this case again in ten more years back 10:36:29 6 on that one factor which the Ohio Supreme Court already 10:36:32 7 told you in 1988 could not be used. 10:36:36 8 JUDGE NASTOFF: But in Werkman vs. Bell does that 10:36:38 9 deal with an (A)(5) aggravating --10:36:41 10 MS. COOK-REICH: It's a Tennessee case. I didn't 10:36:44 11 think it was a State of Ohio case either, Your Honor. 10:36:47 12 JUDGE NASTOFF: Okay. All right. 10:36:49 13 JUDGE PATER: If I could interpose something here. 10:36:50 14 I don't think there is any question in this room among 10:36:53 15 anybody who has looked into these things whatsoever 10:36:57 16 that there in this case is one aggravating 10:36:58 17 circumstance. And that aggravating circumstance is 10:37:00 18 that in 1971 the defendant was found guilty of a crime 10:37:03 19 that involved the purposeful killing of another. There 10:37:07 20 10:37:11 is no question about that. 21 This Court, I can tell you for all three of us, we 10:37:12 22 are not going to take into consideration any other 10:37:16 23 aggravating circumstance other than that. But that is 10:37:20 24 10:37:21 not the issue. That is not the problem. 25

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You spoke a minute ago about the statutes being relatively clear. And I agree, but I agree from the opposite perspective. If you look at the version of 2929.03 (D)(1) that existed at 1983, at the time of the commission of this crime, it states as follows: And this is the -- this is (D)(1), there are two paragraphs within (D)(1). The first paragraph is very long. About half of the way through that paragraph, I am going to quote in part, the Court shall hear testimony and other evidence that is relevant to the nature and circumstances of the aggravating circumstance.

The statute very clearly says that this Court is going to hear testimony and evidence that is relevant in our particular case to the nature and circumstances of the first murder. How else can you interpret that? And it seems when you go through the State Supreme Court's decisions in recent years, especially Gumm, wogenstahl and Newton, you find the Supreme Court saying very clearly, I think, that just what the statute says, that the Court shall hear those things.

The Court certainly doesn't talk about any status offenses, doesn't use that kind of terminology whatsoever. The Supreme Court, our Supreme Court says we shall hear these things, and even go beyond that and saying it is ludicrous to interpret this statute in

such a way as to say that the Court will only take 10:39:24 1 cognizance of the fact that there was a previous 10:39:28 2 conviction or the fact that a person was in detention 10:39:32 3 when the person committed the murder at question in the 10:39:36 4 10:39:41 current case. 5 The Court says it is ludicrous just to look at 10:39:42 6 that abstractly. In the Newton case especially, you've 10:39:45 7 got a what might be called by some a status type of an 10:39:49 8 offense whereby the aggravating circumstance is merely 10:39:53 9 that a person was in detention. The Court goes at 10:39:57 10 quite a length to describe how that is not enough in 10:40:02 11 and of itself just to say that the defendant was in 10:40:07 12 detention when he committed the murder. So that is 10:40:12 13 what is puzzling me in the defense's motion here. How 10:40:14 14 do you respond to Gumm, Wogenstahl and Newton? How do 10:40:18 15 you respond to the clear wording of 2929.03 (D)(1)? 10:40:22 16 That is -- that is the problem that I have with 10:40:27 17 defense's position here. Can you respond to that? 10:40:30 18 MS. COOK-REICH: I respond exactly how I already 10:40:32 19 did. The Ohio Supreme Court already said what is the 10:40:34 20 factor that can be considered in this case, and they 10:40:38 21 did that in the 1988 decision that I am assuming you 10:40:40 22 have a copy of in your trial notebook. 10:40:43 23 10:40:46 JUDGE NASTOFF: We do. 24

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JUDGE PATER: But I think you are missing my

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point. There is one aggravating circumstance. The one aggravating circumstance is that the defendant here committed a prior murder. Purposeful killing of another human being, but the statute says that we are to hear testimony and evidence concerning the nature and circumstances of that aggravating circumstance. So what -- I mean that seems to be clear. I guess it is not to everybody, Mr. Porter.

MR. PORTER: If I could respond.

JUDGE PATER: Please, I am waiting for a response.

MR. PORTER: And I certainly don't mean to double team you with --

JUDGE PATER: No, no, feel free.

MR. PORTER: I think the aggravator in this case, Your Honor, is the conviction. That is it. The testimony you can take as to the conviction I think you're limited as -- and since it has already been stipulated so that this conviction has already been proven, is the testimony I think are limited. If the court wants to take testimony and the prosecutor wants to present testimony is bring in the clerk to show the certified copy, to bring someone in to say, and we have stipulated this so there is no necessity to do it, but I think if the prosecutor wants to present testimony it is that Yon is, in fact, the one that was convicted.

1	The and I am being repetitious and I don't mean to	10:42:17
2	be.	10:42:22
3	JUDGE PATER: Please do, because I need	10:42:22
4	clarification.	10:42:25
5	MR. PORTER: The specification is not that he	10:42:26
6	committed the murder. The specification is simply that	10:42:28
7	he was convicted of the murder. And the only testimony	10:42:30
8	you can take is with respect to the conviction and not	10:42:33
9	the commission of the murder, and the prosecutor, in	10:42:37
10	fact, wants to present evidence as to the commission	10:42:40
11	rather than the conviction.	10:42:43
12	JUDGE PATER: Okay. That helps me to see the	10:42:46
13	defense's position. So it is the conviction and not	10:42)48
14	the commission of the first murder?	10:42:51
15	MR. PORTER: Exactly, Your Honor.	10:42:54
16	JUDGE PATER: All right. Thank you.	10:42:56
17	JUDGE NASTOFF: Any response from the State?	10:42:57
18	MR. EICHEL: Your Honor, please, we again, not to	10:42:58
19	reiterate Judge Pater's argument, but we believe this	10:43:04
20	statute is clear. It was clear the first time this	10:43:10
21	case was tried. And that Court hearing testimony by an	10:43:14
22	officer involved in the first case in the 1971	10:43:20
23	conviction, gave testimony over objection, this issue	10:43:26
24	could have been, but was not raised in the appeals that	10:43:32
25	followed. We basically have the law of the case	10:43:36

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applying here, not only that, it was clear language that applied then and applies now.

We are to consider the nature and circumstances of the aggravating circumstance. And the nature and circumstances point not to a court proceeding in which a person was convicted, they point to the aggravating circumstance, the substance of which was the defendant was convicted of causing the purposeful killing of another, his wife Ernestine Davis. We believe that in the first trial, this was pointed out. The panel overruled that objection. And the law was then as it is now, it has been subsequently added, State Supreme Court has decided Gumm and Wogenstahl and Nelson, among many other cases to justify the position we take that the nature and circum -- testimony and other evidence pertaining to the nature and circumstances of the aggravating circumstance is admissible, is literally admissible under this statute.

JUDGE NASTOFF: Mr. Eichel, I think one thing that

-- and both of you feel free to address this, that
causes this Court to take some pause is that Gumm,
Wogenstahl, the Newton case, many of the cases that
address this issue are not (A)(5) specifications. They
are felony murder. They are murder while under
detention. They are specifications that are fact

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driven, that deal with facts that surround the 10:45:36 aggravated murder that the person is convicted of, that 10:45:44 it was during the commission of the kidnapping, for 10:45:46 example, or while under detention perhaps with Newton, 10:45:49 and there is at least an argument that in (A)(5) is a 10:45:52 different creature, arguably that is why I am asking 10:46:00 you to address this, and that it has nothing to do with 10:46:04 the -- it's not intertwined at all with the facts of 10:46:07 the murder that brings us to this proceeding. The '83 10:46:11 killing. Okay. It describes something that occurred 10:46:17 well prior to that by its very definition, prior to the 10:46:24 offense at bar. And so I believe the defense is 10:46:27 arguing that it is different in its nature and so, you 10:46:31 know, the nature and circumstances that would describe 10145:34 in (A)(5) are different than other nature and 10:45:37 circumstances types of cases. Can you address that 10:46:40 issue -- I mean, that is why I was asking, is there any 10:46:43 authority that deals with the type of evidence that 10:46:49 comes in on an (A)(5) specification? And I can tell 10:46:53 you that in my research I found very little that dealt 10:46:59 with (A)(5). I mean, there just aren't that many out 10:47:02 there and the ones that you find are usually course of 10:47:05 conduct cases not a prior conviction --10:47:08 MR. EICHEL: Exactly. 10:47:10 10:47:12

JUDGE NASTOFF: -- case, and so there appears to

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be a dearth of case law in this particular point and so
I was wondering if you could, either of you address
that argument.

MR. EICHEL: The Court's research is equal to mine and I have not found specific cases on this other than the prior trial of Von Clark Davis. And that is at page 410 of the previous transcript in the mitigation phase.

MR. PORTER: Just two responses and I will be brief. First is I direct the Court to the version of 2929 -- and I am just sort of expanding upon the argument in response to Judge -- my earlier response to Judge Pater. Is if you look at the (A)(5) language itself, it talks about prior to the offense at bar the offender was convicted of an offense an essential element of which, so I think the way the statute lays it out talks about the specification is the prior conviction, as opposed to the facts of the prior conviction.

Since it is clear I think the Court is bound by that. If there is any question as to the interpretation, I believe the Court has to apply the interpretation that is most favorable to the defendant, and finally, and I have the most respect in the world for Prosecutor Eichel, and I may have heard him wrong

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and I apologize Mr. Eichel if I heard you wrong, but my recollection is the prior trans -- of the prior 1984 proceedings, and correct me if I am wrong, Your Honors, is that there was no testimony other than the stipulation as to the prior offense with respect to proving the aggravating circumstance. And if there was, I stand corrected, but I see no need to reopen the issue if it, in fact, has been proven, and there was no need to introduce the facts of the earlier offense at that time, why is there a need to do so now?

JUDGE NASTOFF: To address that last issue, what I can tell you is obviously, there -- and perhaps Judge pater and Judge Spaeth need to be brought up to speed

JUDGE NASTOFF: To address that last issue, what I can tell you is obviously, there -- and perhaps Judge Pater and Judge Spaeth need to be brought up to speed on some of the issues that transpired pretrial, but we obviously had pretrial motions dealing with the extent to which the Court should familiarize itself with the transcript of the prior trial prior to today's hearing and it has been the defense's position throughout that the Court should not have reviewed it at all prior to today's hearing.

This Court found that it was appropriate that
there was a statutory duty for the Court to
independently review the transcript, particularly the
trial phase transcript to determine whether there is
any mitigating issues or mitigating factors to be found

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pursuant, or regarding the nature and circumstances of the offense. It appears that there was Supreme Court case law that directed this Court, in fact, to conduct such an inquiry. This Court did not. This Court granted your motion to the extent that it dealt with other portions of the transcript. So neither I nor the other judges have reviewed the prior mitigation phase testimony or that portion of the transcript. What I can say is from my review of the trial phase, I think Mr. Porter is correct. The only thing presented at the trial phase was a stipulation regarding the prior conviction and the judgment entry

of conviction was presented. There was no additional testimony at the trial phase. So --

MR. PORTER: And I have one additional point and I am sorry to stand up again, Your Honors, my old age I occasionally forget points, is I think, and we have been discussing Gumm today, I think the Court needs to be a little leery of Gumm.

JUDGE NASTOFF: It's been modified, we know.

MR. PORTER: Yes, and I think it is with respect to the matter that we were discussing today.

JUDGE NASTOFF: And I believe it is Wogenstahl that specifically modifies Gumm and so I -- all of us are aware that we should read Gumm in light of the

subsequent modifications. 10:52:18 1 MR. PORTER: Thank you, Your Honor. 2 10:52:20 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. 10:52:21 3 MR. OSTER: Your Honor, the only thing I may bring 4 10:52:22 up, when you are asking for case law and I have a 5 10:52:26 little snippet here I believe the case doesn't go into 10:52:32 6 it, just to try to possibly shed a little light and I 10:52:34 7 know there can be so much read from this but in the 10:52:37 8 case of State v. Lamar, L-A-M-A-R, it's 95 Ohio State 10:52:37 9 3d. 181, it's also citation 2002 Ohio 2128, it was an 10:52:43 10 (A)(5) murder specification and therein the Court noted 10:52:51 11 that in this case the aggravating circumstances are 10:52:55 12 grievous; Lamar, already incarcerated as a convicted 10:53:00 13 murderer was a ring leader in a murder spree that 10:53:01 14 killed five victims. That doesn't seem to just be 10:53:04 15 noting his conviction that he was convicted of 10:53:07 16 something else. It talks about a murder spree. It 10:53:12 17 talks about he was already convicted, but it seems to 10:53:15 18 indicate that there may be some facts behind some of 10:53:18 19 it, but again, it doesn't go into a lot of it. It is 10:53:21 20 the only other case that I can think of to maybe cite 10:53:24 21 to the Court just as you are trying to make your 10:53:26 22 10:53:27 decision. 23 JUDGE NASTOFF: We can look at that, although it 10:53:28 24 occurs to me from the facts that you presented that 10:53:28 25

that could be a course of conduct (A)(5) case as 10:53:30 1 10:53:33 opposed to --2 MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, I have a copy of the 10:53:36 3 Rocky Barton transcript, which was the trial I spoke 10:53:37 4 It's my only copy and I have some sticky notes on 10:53:41 5 I'm willing to take those sticky notes off and 10:53:43 6 direct you to the pages that speaks of. 10:53:45 7 JUDGE NASTOFF: I believe that was attached to 10:53:46 8 10:53:48 your motion. All right. 9 MR. EICHEL: If Your Honor please, I may respond 10:53:50 10 to Mr. Porter's comment? 10:53:53 11 10:53:53 THE COURT: Sure. 12 MR. EICHEL: I am well aware that the Court does 10:53:53 13 not have and has not reviewed the mitigation phase of 10:53:55 14 1984 trial and it should not. I would like to proffer 10:53:59 15 though since my statement has been called into question 10:54:03 16 by Mr. Porter, page 409, Sergeant Schmitz, Jim Schmitz 10:54:08 17 was called to testify about the nature and 10:54:14 18 circumstances of the 1970 murder of Ernestine Davis. 10:54:19 19 He was allowed to testify, show photographs. We, in 10:54:26 20 our work on this case, preparatory work, we found that 10:54:32 21 Sergeant Schmitz at the early stage of preparation, was 10:54:38 22 in no condition to testify. He has since passed away. 10:54:42 23 He died in May of this year. At any rate, he also 10:54:47 24

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identified photographs which we discovered are no

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longer in existence regarding that case, so we deliberately realized we could not use Sergeant Schmitz. We found another means to present the nature and circumstances of this aggravating circumstance to the Court involving the elements of the offense, involving the purposeful killing of another person Ernestine Davis.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Do you have questions? (Judges confer with one another).

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. I'm going to indicate for the record that we have discussed the motion. We have reviewed the written arguments and also considered in light of the arguments presented today, and the Court's concern is that the prior case law presented, none of it is (A)(5). And the Court is concerned that that is an important distinction to be made. The Court is going to indicate that while the law requires us to consider evidence and testimony about the nature and circumstances of the aggravating circumstance that is relevant to the aggravating circumstance, what the State is going to be expected to present is evidence that is relevant to the conviction, the nature and circumstances relevant to the fact of the conviction so that is what the State is going to be limited to as we go forward. Does that fairly state our ruling?

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JUDGE SPAETH: I think it fairly states the ruling. This is Judge Spaeth for the record. In terms of (A)(5) is the only aggravating factor that deals with and actually states was convicted of an offense, none of the other aggravating factors deal with a prior conviction. This would leave this Court to rule otherwise, into going into the nature and circumstances of a murder that occurred ten-plus years prior to the 1983 murder at the case at bar. I don't think that that -- and none of the case law would permit it.

Newton doesn't deal with an (A)(5) as Judge Nastoff indicated.

In reading the statute itself, that is 2929.04 (A)(5), we are dealing with conviction, I think that is a valid distinction. And the Court, of course, must comply with 2929.03(D)(1) which would require that this Court hear evidence that is relevant to the nature and circumstances of the aggravating circumstance defendant was found guilty of committing, and I think this Court, and Judge Nastoff I think has indicated, is willing to entertain that evidence, but it's going to have to be evidence as set forth in .04 (A)(5) evidence of the nature and circumstances of the prior conviction not of the underlying nature and circumstances of the murder itself. So it is a rather narrow ruling. So,

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that is my clarification. I don't know whether Judge Pater has anything.

JUDGE PATER: Well, if I were alone I would have ruled otherwise. It is a majority rule up here, obviously, and we all read the law and we try to apply it as we deem best, and see it to be. In my mind, the Court's ruling is a little overly narrow. I don't believe the intent of the statute was to separate the conviction of a previous murder from the commission of the previous murder. I would read that statute a little more broadly. I do think there is some reason to do so as set forth in the Newton case, which was a different setting of course, but in the description of the detention, the Court in the Newton case did not just state he was in detention; factor proven or circumstance proven, that is all we need to get into.

The Court talked about the nature of the detention, as if the nature of the detention had some force, there was some reason for getting into that, about where he was, and being switched from one type of cell to another type of cell and all of that had nothing to do with the murder itself, it has peripheral things to do, but they seem to be getting into that just to elaborate on the fact that is the aggravating circumstance that he was in detention.

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I think for the (A)(5) section we are talking about a previous conviction -- the conviction of or for a previous murder, that the intent there was that the murder itself was the fundamental thing, not merely the conviction. So I would have ruled otherwise had it been just me.

JUDGE NASTOFF: But for the record, we have collaborated and considered the arguments of all of the judges and our ruling is as was set forth by myself and Judge Spaeth. So anything further we need to take up on that issue or any other preliminary issue? And does counsel contemplate opening statements in this matter or do you wish to go directly to presentation of evidence?

MR. OSTER: First, Your Honor, I would like our objection to that ruling noted. Specification such as child under 13, we don't think all you would be allowed to do is put a birth certificate on if the child was under 13. We don't think all you would be able to do is say President Obama is the president of the United States. We don't think all you would be able to do is say a person is a police officer. All of those could be under the same twisted logic the defense has put forward, status offenses. No case in the Ohio Supreme Court has ever read any of these specifications that

1	narrowly and so we would like our objection to be noted	11:06:00
2	for the record.	11:06:03
3	JUDGE NASTOFF: It's noted, but	11:06:04
4	JUDGE SPAETH: Mr. Oster, under all of those	11:06:05
5	circumstances and it has been ruled upon, but I	11:06:07
6	would like to put on the record all of those	11:06:09
7	circumstances deal with the status of the victim in the	11:06:12
8	murder at bar. Not none of those circumstances,	11:06:18
9	aggravated circumstances, that you have set forth deal	11:06:24
10	with a prior murder, or prior aggravating factor that	11:06:28
11	is completely divorced, completely separate from the	11:05:37
12	murder at bar.	11:06:40
13	So I just want to make it clear that that goes a	11:06:43
14	long ways towards the Court's well, that is a	11:06:48
15	consideration that the Court took under advisement when	11:06:51
16	making its ruling.	11:06:56
17	JUDGE NASTOFF: Your objection is preserved.	11:06:57
18	MR. OSTER: Thank you, Your Honor.	11:06:59
19	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Anything further? Did	11:07:00
20	we want to go into opening statements at this point in	11:07:03
21	time?	11:07:06
22	MR. OSTER: Your Honor, I would ask for maybe a	11:07:07
23	brief recess so we can call off witnesses we have	11:07:08
24	waiting currently outside the courtroom.	11:07:11
25	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Any objection? What	11:07:13

do you need, ten minutes or so? 11:07:15 1 11:07:17 MR. OSTER: Yes, Your Honor. 2 MR. PORTER: We have not -- just for a 11:07:18 3 housekeeping matter for the Court is we do intend and 11:07:19 4 our prepared to make an opening statement. Because we 11:07:24 5 thought this morning's session was going to last a 11:07:27 6 little bit longer, assuming that the State of Ohio will 11:07:31 7 not be calling anyone, our first witness will not be 11:07:34 8 11:07:36 ready 'til 1:00, Your Honor. 9 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Well, we still, I 11:07:39 10 believe, need to go through evidence that the State may 11:07:42 11 wish to introduce from the prior trial. I don't know 11:07:47 12 if they are going to argue that any of that is relevant 11:07:51 13 for purposes of the sentencing hearing. We do need to 11:07:55 14 address that issue. We need to address any other 11:07:58 15 evidence that they would be offering, whether it is by 11:08:01 16 live testimony or by journal entry or whatever form it 11:08:07 17 may take. But prior to that, I would imagine that we 11:08:09 18 would hear opening statements from counsel. We could 11:08:12 19 address those issues and then take a break before your 11:08:15 20 witnesses are available. 11:08:17 21 MR. PORTER: Okay. Thank you very much, Your 11:08:18 22 11:08:21 Honors. 23 JUDGE NASTOFF: Thank you. We'll be in a recess. 11:08:22 24 (Recess taken at this time.) 11:08:24 25

JUDGE NASTOFF: We are back on record in State of 1 Ohio vs. Von Clark Davis, CR1983-12-0614. All parties 11:27:52 2 and counsel present prior to our recess are again 11:27:57 3 present. And at this time are the -- is counsel ready 11:28:01 4 to proceed with any opening statement? 11:28:10 5 MR. EICHEL: We are, Your Honor. 11:28:13 6 11:28:14 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. 7 MR. PORTER: We are prepared, Your Honor. 11:28:17 8 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Mr. Eichel, are you 11:28:18 9 going to be delivering the opening statement? 11:28:22 10 MR. EICHEL: Yes, sir. 11:28:24 11 JUDGE NASTOFF: You may proceed. 11.28:25 12 MR, EICHEL: Thank you, Your Honor. May it please 11:28:26 13 the Court, because this is a resentencing hearing, an 11:28:31 14 opening statement, I believe, is in order to begin it. 11:28:38 15 In the usual capital case, we have the trial last 11:28:41 16 week, or ending Friday maybe, with a verdict of guilty 11:28:46 17 with the aggravating circumstance and the crime 11:28:51 18 charged, the evidence just being heard about that by 11:28:56 19 the same panel. We don't have that in this case. 11:28:58 20 that situation we would probably waive an opening 11:29:05 21 statement here and go directly to the evidence, but in 11:29:08 22 this case, we join the case 25 years in progress. And 11:29:11 23 if it is true that the purpose of an opening statement 11:29:20 24 is to state what the evidence will show, what the 11:29-23 25

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evidence will be considered in arriving at your decision, that decision you will ultimately make in this case, that is what I hope to do here. That is the only thing I intend to do.

The procedure I believe is that the State of Ohio is permitted and will reintroduce from the trial any

The procedure I believe is that the State of Office is permitted and will reintroduce from the trial any evidence that is relevant to the aggravating circumstance. And also, the evidence under statute 2929.04 (B) states that this Court, the trial jury, or panel of three judges shall consider and weigh against the aggravating circumstances proved beyond a reasonable doubt the nature and circumstances of the offense, the history, character and background of the offender, and all of the following enumerated factors, which go without saying, are mitigating factors.

We were put on notice last week that the defense is relying on the (A)(7), any other factors that are relevant to the issue to whether the offender should be sentenced to death.

JUDGE NASTOFF: That would be (B)(7).

MR. EICHEL: Under (B)(7), yes. It is my understanding of the law -- Ohio law, that prosecutors should not make any comment on the defense evidence unless and until the defense introduces it. So at this point of the trial, I am expressly not making any

anticipatory statement about what the evidence will be 1 in regard to the defense evidence in this case. We 2 will reserve our comments on that until such time that 3 it is appropriate. 4 But as I state, the Court is charged under (B) --5 Section B of 2929.04 to consider and weigh against the 6 aggravating circumstance in this case, quote -- I lost 7 my place -- the nature and circumstances of the 8 offense; that being the offense at bar. 9 In that regard, the State will seek to reintroduce 10 relevant portions of the trial that was heard in 1984 11 for this Court to consider under this statute, whether 12 any mitigating factors lies within those nature and 13 circumstances of the offense that occurred in 1983. In 14 that regard, the State will argue and we will state for 15 an opening statement, that the evidence has shown and 16 you will consider the evidence at trial that 17 established that approximately 7:40 p.m. on December 18 12, 1983 --19 JUDGE PATER: Before you go further, I would like 20 to confer with the other judges briefly about the 21 opening statement, where the State intends to go. 22 (Judges confer off the record.) 23

11:31:23 11:31:25 11:31:30 11:31:34 11:31:38 11:31:45 11:31:54 11:31:58 11:32:03 11-32-08 11:32:16 11:32:19 11:32:25 11:32:32 11:32:37 11:32:40 11:32:44 11:32:49 11:32:52 11:32:54

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JUDGE NASTOFF: Mr. Eichel, before you proceed, I

just wanted to make sure that the record is clear that

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we understand the statute and what you're indicating. We understand that the only purpose for the panel of judges to consider the nature and circumstances of the offense is to the extent that they may be mitigating, and only to weigh against the aggravating circumstance. we understand that the nature and circumstances of the offense are not an aggravating circumstance in this case, and are not to be weighed or considered as an aggravating circumstance in this case, only as mitigation. So with that being said, you may proceed. MR. PORTER: At this point, Mr. Davis is going to interpose an objection. We do not plan on citing the nature and circumstances as a mitigating factor, just throwing it out there, doesn't make it an aggravating circumstance. Prosecution can't go forward and present

evidence of mitigating factors we aren't going forward on and at that point we would ask the Court to preclude any testimony regarding the facts and circumstances,

(Judges confer off the record.)

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. After conferring, the Court is aware of case law that would indicate that the absence of mitigating factors is not to be considered an aggravating circumstance. At this point in time, the Court is inclined to grant or to sustain the

objection of defense counsel, and Mr. Eichel, if --11:37:44 1 obviously if there are mitigating factors that are 11:37:51 2 raised during the hearing of which the State has 11:37:54 3 rebuttal evidence and would wish to comment at the 11:37:57 4 appropriate time on that, you may reserve your right to 11:38:00 5 do so, but at this point in time, we are going to 11:38:02 6 sustain the objection because of the defense. 11:38:06 7 MR. EICHEL: With that said, may it please the 11:38:13 8 Court, the State intends to reintroduce the judgment 11:38:20 9 of conviction entry. I believe it was jointly 11:38:26 10 stipulated at the trial --11:38:30 11 JUDGE NASTOFF: Do you have a page number, by 11:38:33 12 11:38:36 chance? 13 MR. OSTER: 207 through 209. 11:38:36 14 MR. EICHEL: There were three exhibits identified. 11:38:40 15 Only one of which is the conviction entry, and the 11:38:42 16 record is rather confused as to which number. I 11:38:46 17 believe it was number 30 actually, the way I read the 11:38:50 18 record. There were two others, 23 and 24, State's 11:38:54 19 Exhibits, all of which were jointly -- were stipulated 11:38:59 20 in the trial for purposes of this hearing. Only the 11:39:03 21 judgment of conviction as to second degree murder, 11:39:11 22 April 20, 1971, was relevant. 11:39:17 23 THE COURT: All right. So you are offering the 11:39:22 24 judgment entry of conviction pertaining to the finding 11:39:25 25

of guilty of murder in the second degree, I believe 11:39:31 1 that that is dated April 20, 1971, and any testimony in 11:39:34 2 the transcript from the trial that is relevant or 11:39:40 3 pertains to that judgment entry; is that correct? 11:39:43 4 MR. EICHEL: That is correct. And the stipulation 11:39:46 5 by the parties at trial, not in the mitigation phase, 11:39:48 6 but at trial phase upon which the conviction for the 11:39:53 7 specification was rendered by the three-judge panel in 11:39:59 8 11:40:02 1984. 9 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. 11:40:05 10 MR. EICHEL: We would also add that there was 11:40:05 11 11:40:09 further --12 JUDGE NASTOFF: Are you offering that now or are 11:40:10 13 you simply indicating that that is what you are going 11:40:11 14 11:40:13 to be doing? 15 MR. EICHEL: For an opening statement we are 11:40:14 16 indicating that would be the case. We will also 11:40:15 17 indicate that we will offer the same request for the 11:40:18 18 Court to take judicial notice as was done at the trial 11:40:22 19 in regard to former Revised Code Section 2901.05, the 11:40:27 20 elements of which set forth clearly no person shall 11:40:34 21 purposely and maliciously kill another, the basis for 11:40:37 22 the judgment of conviction entry. 11:40:41 23 I believe the Court then took judicial notice and 11:40:46 24 this Court should also take judicial notice in 11:40:51 25

considering those facts. And considering the fact that 1 I believe I should not comment on mitigating evidence 11:41:00 2 yet to be introduced, the State would ask this Court to 11:41:07 3 proceed. Thank you. 11:41:10 4 JUDGE NASTOFF: Thank you, Mr. Eichel. Mr. 11:41:12 5 11:41:14 Porter? 6 MR. PORTER: May it please the Court, Judge 11:41:15 7 Nastoff, Judge Pater and Judge Spaeth. I have not had 11:41:35 8 the privilege of appearing before Judge Pater before 11:41:39 9 and Judge Spaeth. Let me introduce myself. I am 11:41:42 10 Randall Porter. I am an assistant state public 11:41:47 11 defender. I have been with the state public defender's 11:41:50 12 office since 1985 trying or litigating capital cases on 11:41:52 13 some level, and prior to that I was an assistant 11:41:57 14 prosecutor for five years in a rural Ohio county. 11:42:01 15 I need to do a housekeeping up front, and I need 11:42:05 16 to apologize to Judge Pater. Ms. Cook-Reich made sure 11:42:09 17 that I took the blame for it. Being out-of-town 11:42:14 18 counsel, I have repeatedly misspelled your name on the 11:42:17 19 pleadings on the caption of the pleading. 11:42:22 20 JUDGE PATER: I never even noticed it, but your 11:42:25 21 11:42:30 apology is accepted. 22 MR. PORTER: No disrespect meant to you, Your 11:42:30 23 Honor. There is nothing worse than spelling someone's 11:42:32 24 name wrong. I hate it when people spell Randall wrong, 11:42:35 25

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JUDGE PATER: I have been called Porter many times and Peter, all kinds of things, Prator. That is fine. Thank you.

MR. PORTER: Thank you for your understanding, Your Honor. I am going to be brief today. The three-judge panel will hear over the next three days that Von was raised in a dysfunctional environment. Over the next three days, the three-judge panel will hear from a mental health expert, Dr. Robert Smith, the impact that had upon Von. During the next three days, the panel will hear that Von is indeed sorry and remorseful.

During the next three days, the panel will hear that von has been of good behavior. That is not the issue I want to address with you in opening statement, though that gives you a brief background.

The theme that will go through our presentation of the evidence for the next three days is that, and I want to choose the correct terminology and sometimes I'm guilty of not choosing the correct terminology, is that the impact that this Court makes with respect to a life or death decision may really have very little impact in this case.

The evidence will show that Von's 62 years of age.

If I do my math correctly, and if we give him credit 11:44:13 1 from the time of the offense in December 12 of this 11:44:19 2 year, he will have served 25 years. If the Court 11:44:24 3 determines to impose a sentence of less than death, 11:44:30 4 because it's under the old law, the maximum sentence 11:44:35 5 that the Court can impose is 30 years to life. You all 11:44:39 6 are well aware that is 30 actual years plus the offense 21:44:44 7 of weapons under disability, which would be an 11:44:47 8 additional year-and-a-half. He would be credited for 11:44:50 9 11:44:55 10 good --MR. EICHEL: Your Honor, that sentence was not 11:44:57 11 reversed and is not part of the consideration here. 11:45:00 12 JUDGE NASTOFF: On the weapons under disability? 11:45:03 13 MR. EICHEL: That's correct. 11/45/04 14 MR. PORTER: Then he looks at a sentence for a 11:45:05 15 year-and-a-half that the Court can run consecutive to 11:45:07 16 the 30 years to life if the Court determines to impose 11:45:10 17 a 30-to-life sentence. He would be entitled to good 11:45:14 18 time credit, so if my math is correct, he would be 11:45:18 19 eligible for parole in six years. However, that is 11:45:21 20 really not accurate. We have subpoenaed, and you will 11:45 26 21 hear from Cynthia Mausser, who is the head of the Ohio 11:45:32 22 Parole Board, who will testify based upon his prior 11:45:40 23 record, the fact that he committed the second murder, 11:45:45 24 while he was still on parole from the first murder is 11:45:50 25

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that he will not be paroled.

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So while ELWOP is not available to you, it is a, for lack of a better term, a very de facto possibility in this case when you compare that to if the Court imposes a sentence of death. We already have litigated this case for I think 25 years. We will be asking the Court to take judicial notice of some statutes. The state of Ohio has chosen to expedite the appeal process. Those appeals will not -- the expedited direct appeal process will not apply to Von. He will have two rights of appeal, one to the Court of Appeals, and one to the Ohio Supreme Court.

Furthermore, the State of Ohio in 1996, expedited the post-conviction process, so you file your post-conviction petition while your first -- well, wouldn't be the only direct appeal. We will be asking the Court to take judicial notice of the fact that Von's post-conviction, if the Court imposes death, will not be due until after he is pursuing his appeal in the Ohio Supreme Court. We will be asking the Court to take judicial notice of 2953.21.

while it is doubtful that if the Court imposes death again his appeal will run 25 years, it will run for a significantly long period of time, meaning that he most likely will die of natural death prior to his

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appeals ending from any death sentence. What the Court does vote, and I only have one of two minutes left on the promise to the Court I would be brief, is the Court's decision very much impacts other than Von in this case.

The Court's decision will give some chance for

The Court's decision will give some chance for closure for the victim's family. The Court's decision, if they decide to impose life with parole eligibility 'til he has served 30, we will note from Ms. Mausser's testimony that he will never be paroled. It will also bring closure to Von's family, and they are also a victim in this process.

Third, if the Court imposes a sentence of less than death and von is asking for 30 to life, it will end the litigation that has gone on for 25 years. I counted last night, and if my number is correct, this case has already seen 18 courts. When I got the case back from previous counsel, just putting the pleadings from the 25 years filled 29 of these volumes.

MR. EICHEL: If Your Honor please, this has gone way beyond what the evidence will show. And into, very deeply into argument. It's not the purpose of opening statement.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right, Well, I think he is asking that we would take judicial notice of certain

aspects and to that extent, we will overrule the 11:49:36 1 objection, but yes, this is to be opening statement not 11:49:39 2 11:49:42 argument at this time. 3 MR. PORTER: And I just have one additional point 11:49:45 4 and finally, if the Court, and we are planning on 11:49:46 5 introducing evidence, if the Court determines that a 11:49:51 6 sentence of 30 to life is appropriate, it will bring 11:49:56 7 some closure for the taxpayers. We plan on introducing 11:50:02 8 evidence that it's much more costly to house Von on 11:50:06 9 death row than it is in general population. 11:50:15 10 Finally, it is some closure for the tax payer who 11:50:22 11 will not have to pay for 18 rounds of appeals. Thank 11 50:25 12 you very much, Your Honors. 11:50:29 13 JUDGE NASTOFF: Thank you, Mr. Porter. Mr. 11:50:40 14 Eichel, it is about six or seven minutes to 12:00, did 11:50:43 15 you wish to present your evidence at this time? 11:50:47 16 MR. EICHEL: Yes, Your Honor. We have a duplicate 11:50:50 17 copy of what was introduced at trial, State's Exhibit, 11:50:54 18 I believe it was 30, judgment of conviction entry. 11:50:58 19 was stipulated to. Case number 21655. 21655 State of 11:51:03 20 Ohio vs. Von C. Davis. Conviction entry dated April 11:51:12 21 20, 1971, file stamped by Clerk of Common Pleas Court 11:51:16 22 Edward S. Robb, Junior, at that time. Journal 231 page 11:51:23 23 11:51:28 21 and page 22. 24 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Defense wish to be 11 | 51 | 31 25

1	heard on that?	11:51:32
2	MS. COOK-REICH: We stipulate to that Exhibit.	11:51:33
3	THE COURT: Is it marked?	11:51:33
4	MS. COOK-REICH: I will not stipulate to what	11:51:35
5	number it was in the trial court because the transcript	11:51:36
6	is kind of unclear as to which specific exhibit it was.	11:51:39
7	JUDGE NASTOFF: Why don't we have it marked as a	11:51:42
8	new exhibit for purposes of this new sentencing	11:51:44
9	hearing?	11:51:46
10	MR. EICHEL: State's Exhibit 1 for purposes of	11:51:47
11	this hearing.	11:51:48
12	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right.	11:51:49
13	MR. PORTER: Just so we keep the record clear,	11:51:50
14	could defense counsel review the exhibit prior to	11:51:54
15	stipulating, Your Honor?	11:51:58
16	JUDGE NASTOFF: Certainly.	11:52:00
17	MR. EICHEL: Absolutely.	11:52:01
18	MR. PORTER: And that's not meant for Mr. Eichel.	11:52:02
19	That was meant for the reviewing court later on.	11:52:05
20	JUDGE NASTOFF: Certainly appropriate.	11:52:08
21	MS. COOK-REICH: Thank you, Your Honor.	11:52:20
22	MR. EICHEL: Subject to the Court's ruling earlier	11:52:42
23	today, we have no other evidence at this time, at this	11:52:46
24	point in the case to present.	11:52:52
25	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. And you've had a	11:52:54
1	TILL M. CUTTER. RPR	1

1	chance to review State's Exhibit 1 and is it stipulated	11:52:56
2	to?	11:52:59
3	MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor.	11:52:59
4	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. State's Exhibit 1 will	11:53:00
5	be admitted into evidence for purposes of this	11:53:01
6	sentencing hearing. With that, at this time the State	11:53:03
7	rests; is that correct?	11:53:07
8	MR. EICHEL: Yes, Your Honor.	11:53:08
9	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Then, you indicated	11:53:09
10	you had a witness available at 1:00. It's approaching	11:53:12
11	the lunch hour, so what I would suggest is that we go	11:53:15
12	ahead and recess for the lunch hour. When we come	11:53:18
13	back, the defense can proceed with their evidence. One	11:53:20
14	thing that I do just want to note for the record before	11:53:25
15	we recess, is that even though we don't have a jury	11:53:29
16	here, this is a three-judge panel, that Mr. Davis does	11:53:33
17	appear dressed out today. He is not in jail garb and	11:53:36
18	he is in court free of any shackles or restraints. I	11:53:40
19	did want the record to reflect that being the case. So	11:53:46
20	anything further before we recess for lunch?	11:53:50
21	MR. PORTER: We have nothing. Thank you, Your	11:53:53
22	Honor, for asking.	11:53:55
23	MR. OSTER: No, Your Honor.	11:53:56
24	JUDGE NASTOFF: If counsel could be back here	11:53:57
25	about five minutes to 1:00.	11;54:00
	TIL M. CUTTER RPR	

1	(Recess taken at this time.)	11:54:04
2	JUDGE NASTOFF: We are back on record in State of	01:04:26
3	Ohio vs. Von Clark Davis, CR83-12-0614. Mr. Davis is	01:04:31
4	again present with his counsel, the State's	01:04:38
5	representatives are present, and all three members of	01:04:41
6	the panel are present.	01:04:44
7	The State has introduced its evidence and has	01:04:46
8	rested, so at this time we would turn to the defense.	01:04:49
9	Do you have any evidence that you wish to present in	01:04:54
10	mitigation?	01:04:57
11	MR. PORTER: We do, a housekeeping matter up front	01:04:58
12	if we could, Your Honor.	01:05:03
13	JUDGE NASTOFF: Sure.	01:05:04
14	MR. PORTER: During the lunch hour we filed a	01:05:04
15	witness list with the clerk. I believe that the	01:05:07
16	bailiff put a copy for each of you before you, exhibit	01:05:10
17	list, an exhibit list, excuse me, Your Honor, that was	01:05:16
18	my mistake. And we also filed with the Court a	01:05:21
19	notebook that has all of the proposed exhibits in it,	01:05:24
20	thought that would make it easier for purposes of the	01:05:27
21	Court reviewing exhibits. I appear in some courts	01:05:30
22	where the judge actually requires it and I hope that	01:05:33
23	that was okay with the Court.	01;05;36
24	JUDGE NASTOFF: We appreciate it. Has a copy been	01:05:37
25	given to the State as well?	01:05:41
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MR. OSTER: It was provided to us as we came in 1 this morning. 2 01:05:45 JUDGE NASTOFF: Thank you, Mr. Porter. 01 05:46 3 MR. PORTER: And then we have a legal issue that 01:05:47 4 we would like to raise with the Court. It is -- as the 01:05:49 5 Court is well aware, Mr. Davis has the right to make an 01:05:52 6 unsworn statement. It is our intent that he will make 01:05:56 7 it now. We have prepared a pleading for the Court's 01:05:00 8 review, which we have not filed, which we will provide 01:06:04 9 the Court and the prosecutor now. It is very brief 01:06:06 10 asking the Court's permission to use a question and 01:06:09 11 answer format for purposes of the unsworn statement. 01:06:13 12 So with the Court's permission, would approach it for 01:06:16 13 the purposes of providing it with a copy of the 01:06:18 14 01:06:21 pleading? 15 01:06:23 JUDGE NASTOFF: You may. 16 MR. PORTER: would the Court want the original to 01:06:32 17 go to the court reporter or to go to you, the presiding 01:06:34 18 01:06:46 19 judge? JUDGE NASTOFF: Court reporter is fine. 01:06:46 20 MR. PORTER: Thank you. And I apologize again to 01:06:47 21 Judge Pater for spelling his name wrong. I promise it 01:06:51 22 will be done correctly in the future pleadings. 01:06:52 23 JUDGE PATER: No problem. I appreciate your 01:06:57 24 01:07:00 sensitivity to it. 25

JUDGE NASTOFF: I'm reading this and then we will 1 elicit any response from the State. Does the State 02:07:43 2 wish to be heard on the motion? 01:08:11 3 MR. EICHEL: Two points, Your Honor: The State 01:08:15 4 has no general objection to this, being that it is a 01/08:20 5 three-judge panel and we're well aware that the Court 01:08:26 6 is familiar with the difference between sworn testimony 01:08:29 7 and unsworn statement. If it were a jury, we would 01:08:33 8 argue otherwise, and the Court, of course, has 01:08:37 9 discretion to allow it in this fashion. I would agree 01:08:38 10 to this with the caveat that this still is the 01:08:44 11 defendant's unsworn statement, not the counsel's 01:08:52 12 statement so we would object in advance to any leading 01:08:57 13 01:09:00 questions that would be sustainable. 14 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Any last word on it 01:09:05 15 before we confer? 01:09:08 16 MR. PORTER: We have nothing. We think that Mr. 01:09:10 17 Davis has a right if counsel asks questions, if not we 01:09:13 18 think under Ohio law the Court has the discretion and 01:09:17 19 we would ask the Court to exercise its discretion and 01:09:20 20 let Ms. Cook-Reich ask what questions she believes 01:09:23 21 would be appropriate, and they would not be leading 01:09:26 22 01:09:29 23 questions. 01:09:30 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. 24 (Judges confer off the record.) 01:09:31 25

1	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. The Court will	01:10:14
2	unanimously approve the motion and permit the unsworn	01:10:16
3	statement to be given in question and answer format.	01:10:20
4	MS. COOK-REICH: Von, if you would take the stand.	01:10:32
5	JUDGE NASTOFF: Mr. Davis, what I would advise	01:10:49
6	before you begin your statement, the microphone that	01:10:51
7	you have there moves, so if you could move it over so	01:10:54
8	that it will pick up your voice, it will make it easier	01:10:57
9	for all of us to hear it.	01:11:00
10	THE WITNESS: Okay.	01:11:02
11	JUDGE NASTOFF: You may proceed.	01:11:03
12	DIRECT EXAMINATION	01:11:03
13	BY MS. COOK-REICH:	E0:11:10
14	Q. von, you realize this is your unsworn statement.	01:11:06
15	You don't need to be sworn in. Can you state your name for	01:11:07
16	the record, please?	01:11:10
17	A. Von Clark Davis.	01:11:10
18	Q. Make sure you speak up just like Judge Nastoff	01:11:13
19	told you.	01:11:15
20	A. Okay.	01:11:15
21	Q. Your address, please?	01:11:16
22	A. Forest Park.	01:11:17
23	Q. Where do you currently reside?	01:11:21
24	A. Ohio State Penitentiary, Youngstown, Ohio.	01:11:23
25	Q. Von, is there anything you would like to say to	01:11:29

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- A. Yes, there is.
- Q. Go ahead.

A. I can't begin to imagine -- first of all, thank you for this time. I can't begin to imagine the pain and grief I have caused the Butler family with the horrendous loss of their loved one. It was a senseless act, so callous, so cowardly, so unforgiveable and was perpetrated by me, me alone. Truthfully, how does one ask for forgiveness when you've done something so unforgivable, not once, but twice? The answer actually eludes me as well as the courage. But through this Court I would sincerely like to express my deepest sincere regrets, prayers and apologies to the Butler family, especially Fransia Butler, who her mother I snatched from her heart. With that, I will repeat this was nothing but an evil act by me.

I would also like to apologize to my family who has been loving, has always cared for me, supported me, but I shamed and embarrassed them as well. I would like to apologize to Mr. Shanks, and Mr. Garretson, who I made it so difficult for them to defend me. And to the City, where I grew up, I wanted to give something back, but I gave back only a terrible black mark. To the Franklin family, I offer my deepest and sincere prayers, regrets and apologies. And I thank you for listening.

1	Q. Von, at some time point in time, as you said in	01:13:44
2	your statement there to the Judges, you take responsibility	01:13:50
3	for this?	01:13:55
4	A. Absolutely.	01:13:55
5	Q. Okay. You had asked for some persons to try to	01:13:56
6	mediate the situation?	01:14:01
7	A. Yes, I have.	01:14:02
8	Q. Do you recall when you first tried to do that?	01:14:03
9	A. Pardon me?	01:14:06
10	Q. Do you recall when you first tried to have another	01:14:07
11.	party mediate this situation?	01:14:10
12	A. Years ago.	01:14:12
13	Q. Do you want to be put to death in the prison?	01:14:14
14	A. No.	01:14:20
15	Q. Are you asking the Court for something other than	01:14:21
16	death?	01:14:24
17	A. Yes. Yes, I am.	01:14:28
18	Q. No further questions. Anything else you want to	01:14:30
19	say? This is your last chance.	01:14:34
20	A. No, I am fine.	01:14:38
21	JUDGE NASTOFF: Thank you. Mr. Davis, you can	01:14/40
22	return to your seat at counsel table. Do you have any	01:14:41
23	further evidence or testimony?	01:14:55
24	MR. PORTER: We do. We would call Fran Welland.	01:14:56
25	She is in the attorney conference room.	01:15:03

1	MS. COOK-REICH: It's the room on the side.	01:15:08
2	FRAN WELLAND	01:15:37
3	having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified under	01:15:37
4	oath as follows:	01:15:49
5	JUDGE NASTOFF: Mr. Porter, before you begin,	01:15:49
6	ma'am, I also want to advise you that the microphone	01:15:51
7	before you, the base can move, so if you feel the need	01:15:52
8	to move that around so that it picks up your voice	01:15:57
9	appropriately feel free to do that. And please keep	01:16:00
10	your voice up. Mr. Porter, you may proceed.	01:16:02
11	DIRECT EXAMINATION	01:16:02
12	BY MR. PORTER:	01:16:06
13	Q. Can you state your name for the three-judge panel,	01:16:06
14	please?	01:16:08
15	A. Surely, it's Francis Welland.	01:16:08
16	MR. PORTER: Is the Court able to hear her okay?	01:16:11
17	JUDGE NASTOFF: Yes.	01:16:13
18	JUDGE PATER: Yes.	01:16:15
19	JUDGE SPAETH: Yes.	01:16:16
20	Q. (BY MR. PORTER) And could you please spell your	01:16:17
21	later name for the court reporter?	01:16:18
22	A. W-E-L-L-A-N-D.	01:16:19
23	Q. Your address?	01:16:21
24	Α.	01:16:23
25	Q. And are you currently employed?	01;16:33

01:16:36 1 Α. I am. Could you please tell the Court what you do? 01:16:37 2 0. I am self-employed and I am a subtitler. I 01:16:39 3 Α. subtitle television programs for the deaf. 01:16:45 4 Do you know an individual by the name of Von Clark 01:16:48 5 01:16:53 Davis? 6 01:16:53 I do. 7 A. And for the record, what name do you know him by? 01:16:54 8 Q. I have always known him by Clark. 01:16:57 9 Could you tell the Judges how you originally had 01:17:02 10 01:17:05 contact with clark? 11 I was -- a long time ago, about 17 years ago or 18 01:17:07 12 years ago I was watching a TV documentary about life on death 01:17:15 13 row. It struck me I couldn't imagine a lonelier place. And I 01:17:19 14 got in contact with an organization that puts people in 01:17:26 15 contact to become pen-pals. They sent me away for a year to 01:17:29 16 think about it. I went back to them and they sent me Clark's 01:17:33 17 address, name and address and we have been writing ever since. 01:17:36 18 Could you tell the Judges the first year that you 01:17:43 19 0. 01:17:47 were communicating with him? 20 It was '92, 1992. 01:17:48 21 Α. With what regularity, have you communicated with 01:17:54 22 01:17:59 him since that time? 23 I would say monthly I have got -- I must have a 01:18:00 24 stack of two hundred, three hundred letters from him. We --01:18:08 25

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1	he writes me, and I write back. Very often he writes me more	01:18:12
2	than I write him. I have a busy life. Sorry, very often he	01:18:18
3	writes me more than I write him, I have a busy life, and time	01:18:25
4	passes. But it's normally every month or every two months I	01:18:29
5	would say.	01:18:33
6	Q. Have you ever had an opportunity to visit with him	01:18:33
7	face to face?	01:18:37
8	A. Yes, I have. Twice now. I think it was in '96, I	01;18;38
9	was on vacation with my husband in Florida and I took I	01:18:50
10	visited him in Ohio then. I took an internal flight and came	01:18:56
11	up and saw him then. And then another year I think it was	01:19:02
12	about 2000, I took a vacation in the States and did the same	01:19:06
13	thing and visited with him then.	01:19:10
14	Q. Just so the record is clear, did you have an	01:19:12
15	opportunity to visit with him this year also?	01:19:16
16	A. Sorry. Yes. Yes, by video when I came. I came	01:19:18
17	over before when the hearing was scheduled originally and	01(19:24
18	people were kind enough to allow us a visit at the local jail	01:19:29
19	there.	01:19:34
20	Q. Do you see the individual in the courtroom that	01:19:34
21	you know as Clark Davis?	01:19:36
22	A. Yes, I do.	01:19:38
23	Q. Could you please point him out and identify his	01:19:39
24	clothing?	01:19:42
25	A. Yes, he is over here with a beige shirt.	01:19:43

1	MR. PORTER: Your Honor, could the record reflect	01:19:48
2	that she has identified Mr. Davis?	01:19:50
3	JUDGE NASTOFF: So ordered.	01:19:52
4	Q. (BY MR. PORTER) You said you had mainly been in	01:19:53
5	contact with him through writing; is that correct?	01;20:01
6	A. Yes, it is.	01:20:03
7	Q. Could you describe for the Judges your	01:20:04
8	relationship with Clark?	01:20:07
9	A. He is my friend. What started out as, I don't	01:20:08
10	know, a humanitarian gesture, I never dreamt that I would ever	01:20:17
11	get a genuine friendship, we get on, he is my mate. We get	01:20:21
12	on. We talk about the world and that, and he is my friend.	01:20:25
13	Q. Are you currently writing any other individuals on	01:20:33
14	death row here in this country or any other country?	01:20:37
15	A. No. No.	01:20:39
16	Q. Have you at any other point in time written any	01:20:41
17	other individuals on death row in this country?	01:20:44
18	A. No, I haven't. No, just Clark.	01:20:46
19	Q. Through your communication with Clark, has he	01:20:50
20	provided you with anything?	01:20:59
21	A. Friendship. It's great to get his letters through	01:21:03
22	the post, It's always a big treat. I sit down and make a	01:21:09
23	little occasion of reading his letters, finding out what he	01:21:15
24	has been thinking about and doing recently. He makes me	01:21:18
25	laugh. Nothing of monetary value, but he is an incredible	01:23:22
	TILL M. CUTTER RPR	Į.

1	artist, he has made me little gifts, little craft works that	01:21:29
2	over the years I have got a few.	01:21:36
3	Q. Could you tell the Judges some of the topics of	01:21:39
4	which you have communicated with him?	01:21:44
5	A. It's a long time and we talk about we talk	01:21:45
6	about the world, what is going on. We talk about current	01:21:52
7	affairs. He is very interested in what is going on in the	01:21:55
8	world. We talk about our feelings about what is going on in	01:21:59
9	our lives. He tells me his moods over the years, his moods	01:22:04
10	obviously have been up and down, he tells me what he has been	01:22:14
11	thinking about, what he thinks about when he is lying awake at	01:22:16
12	3:00 a.m. He has been very open and generous with his	01:22:24
13	feelings to me.	01:22:30
14	Q. Are you aware of the term, manipulative?	01:22:31
15	A. Yes. Yes.	01:22:36
16	Q. And could you define that term as you understand	01:22:37
17	for the Judges, please?	01:22:40
18	JUDGE PATER: I didn't hear that word.	01:22:42
19	MR. PORTER: Manipulative.	01:22:45
20	JUDGE PATER: Thank you.	01:22:46
21	A. It is somebody who would offer things for self	01)22:51
22	personal gain, I suppose.	01:22:58
23	Q. Have you found Clark to be manipulative in his	01:22:59
24	interactions with you?	01:23:05
25	A. Far from it. Far from it. No.	01 23:07
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1	Q. Has he asked you for money?	01:23:11
2	A. Over the years maybe four or five times and a few	01:23:17
3	dollars, but no, no. I mean, that is not that never comes	01:23:25
4	into it. He spends a lot on postage and I am always amazed	01:23:29
5	that he he has never asked me for to help him out at all	01:23:35
6	more than a few times in 17 years.	01:23:40
7	Q. Have you found any of his letters to you to be	01:23:44
8	inappropriate?	01:23:47
9	A. No. No. He is my friend. It might be from	01:23:48
10	the outside it might seem odd, female writing to a male on	01:23:56
11	death row from so far away, but apart from the fact of him	01:24:03
12	being on death row, it is a normal a normal friendship. I	01-24:07
13	value him amongst my friends and he has never been	01:24:12
14	inappropriate in the manner I think you are talking about.	01:24:16
15	Q. Has he raised any sexual issues with you in his	01:24:20
16	letters?	01:24:28
17	A. No. No. He knows that no. He wouldn't do	01:24/29
18	that.	01:24:33
19	Q. we talked last night, didn't we?	01:24:33
20	A. Yes, of course.	01:24:36
21	Q. And I think you told me some of his letters have	01:24:37
22	been cheeky?	01:24:42
23	A. Yes, yes.	01:24:43
24	Q. Can you tell the Judges what you mean by cheeky?	01:24:44
25	A. I will just think. He makes me laugh. He talks	01:24:48

1	about, I don't know, previous his previous life of being a	01:25:01
2	young man when he was in the Navy, for example, and he makes	01:25:06
3	me laugh. He has got a good humor.	01:25:13
4	Q. I think you mentioned earlier in one of your	01,25:17
5	visits to the States you were with your husband?	01:25:20
6	A. Yes, that's right.	01:25:22
7	Q. Are you still with that husband?	01:25:25
8	A. I am, yes.	01:25:26
9	Q. And does he approve of your interaction with	01:25:27
10	clark?	01:25:30
11	A. He supports me a hundred percent.	01:25:30
12	Q. When you initially had contact with Clark, were	01:25:34
13	you aware of the facts of his crime?	01:25:39
14	A. No. No. For a very long time I just didn't want	01:25:42
15	I didn't want to know. That wasn't what the relationship	01:25:48
16	was about. I am no lawyer. It was a friendship.	01:25:51
17	Q. At some point, did you become aware of the facts	01:25:56
18	of the crime?	01:25:59
19	A. Yes. But it was only three or four years ago, two	01:26:00
20	or three years ago.	01:26:05
21	Q. Could you tell the Judges how you became aware?	01:26:05
22	A. I was sat at the computer with nothing to do, and	01;26:11
23	curiosity got the better of me. I put in his name and it came	01:26:17
24	out. Yeah. We have never talked about it at all in all of	01:26:20
25	those years.	01;26;26

1	Q. Are you aware that there are really two murders in	01:26:29
2	this case?	01:26:34
3	A. I am.	D1:26:34
4	Q. And based upon however you came aware, are you	01:26:35
5	aware that both of the victims were women?	01:26:38
6	A. Yes, I am.	01:26:42
7	Q. After you learned that information, did that	01:26:43
8	impact upon your relationship with clark?	01:26:48
9	A. It floored me, of course. It didn't impact on the	01:26:52
10	relationship. I thought about it long and hard and I thought	01:27:00
11	about the person I knew and why I originally started writing	01:27:08
12	to him. It didn't nothing changed. He was the same. He	01:27:10
13	responds to my letters and, his responses to my letters and	01:27:16
14	his letters were just the same. He didn't know. I didn't	01:27:21
15	tell him at the time that I had found out.	01:27:24
16	Q. Since you have become aware of the facts of the	01:27:27
17	case, have you discussed the case with him?	01:27:31
18	A. Yes. Very recently, this year because I agreed to	01:27:35
19	come over and speak on his behalf.	01:27:44
20	Q. And what did he tell you about the facts of the	01:27:47
21	case?	01:27:49
22	A. He I'm sorry, we haven't actually talked about	01:27:51
23	the facts of the case even now. He has talked I have told	01:27:59
24	him that I knew what had happened and I have seen all of the	01:28:03
25	reports and I have read previous court reports. He and	01:28:06
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that was the first time we broached the subject. When he 01:28:11 1 replied, he expressed unremitting remorse and sorrow. I think 01:28:15 2 he said embarrassment, shame, I have it in the letter. 01:28:24 3 Q. Can you -- have you brought the letter with you? 01:28:32 4 A. I do have the letter if that's... (witness 01:28:35 5 retrieves letter) do you want me to read it? 01+28:44 6 Q. What you believe to be the relevant portion and 01:28:49 7 then we will share the rest with the prosecutor. 01:28:52 8 MR. OSTER: Your Honor, I would like to state that 01:28:55 9 we have never seen this letter or got it in discovery 01:28:57 10 01:29:01 or anything. 11 MR. PORTER: We aren't planning on introducing it 01:29:01 12 and I don't think we have to turn it over unless we're 01:29:03 13 01:29:06 introducing it. 14 JUDGE NASTOFF: well, before cross-examination 01:29:06 15 they can have an opportunity to review it and if they 01:29:07 16 have any cross questions on it they can do that and if 01:29:09 17 you need a moment to do that, obviously we will give 01:29:11 18 01:29:13 you time to do that. 19 MR. OSTER: Thank you, Your Honor. 01:29:14 20 Okay. (Reading) "I have never had any intent to 01:29:17 21 conceal facts from you. Please believe that. The truth is, 01:29:23 22 it's all shameful, embarrassing, unforgivable, regrettable. 01:29:27 23 No one hurts more than myself for the women and their 01:29:31 24 families. For years I have wanted to face them and 01:29:35 25

1	apologize." And then he talks about how how that he nopes	01:29:37
2	that that might be achieved.	01:39:43
3	Q. Can you give do you have a date for that	01:29:47
4	letter?	01:29:50
5	A. Yes. That was March this year. It was just	01:29:51
6	dated	01:29:55
7	Q. Is that the date on the letter or is that the post	01:39:57
8	mark date?	01:30:01
9	A. I'm sorry, this is the date on the letter. I	01:30:02
10	don't keep all of the envelopes, post marks.	01:30:06
11	Q. If the Judges were to determine that death was the	01:30:08
12	appropriate sentence, could you tell the Judges what impact	01:30:15
13	that would have upon you?	01,30:22
14	A. It would tear me apart. I can't can't imagine	01:30:26
15	being so far away, some thousands of miles away knowing that a	01:30:34
16	friend who I've, over the years have I have come to really	01:30:40
17	enjoy his company through letters, but I care about him and	01:30:46
18	the thought that if he has to go through that, if there is any	01/30:50
19	way to avoid that, any way to avoid his death. It would tear	01:30:58
20	me apart. I can't imagine life without seeing his letters	01:31:03
21	arrive.	01:31:07
22	Q. If I think we have discussed that if the Judges	01:31:11
23	do decide death is the appropriate sentence that he will have	01:31:15
24	a number of appeals. Will that impact upon the communications	01:31:18
25	you have with him now?	01:31:23

1	A. Sorry, in what way?	01:31:25
2	Q. If the Judges impose a sentence of death, will	01:31:29
3	that cause you to change your communications?	01:31/32
4	A. No. No. He is my friend. Why would it?	01:31(35
5	Q. If on the other hand the Judges choose to impose a	01:31:40
6	sentence of life, will that impact your communications with	01:31:43
7	him?	01:31:49
8	A. No. I think I might be a bit happy. No. We	01:31:50
9	would still write. I can't imagine us ever losing contact.	01:31:55
10	Q. You have mentioned Clark over time has provided	01:32:03
11	you with physical objects, for lack of a better term?	01:32:06
12	A. That's right, yes, he makes he spends a lot of	01:32:12
13	time making craft works. I have brought a piece of craft work	01:32:18
14	with me. A box I cherish and I've had and I use at home every	01:32:22
15	day. I don't know if you would I can show you that.	01:32:27
16	Q. Do you actually have that with you now?	01:32:29
17	A. I do, yes.	01:32:31
18	Q. Could you show that to the Judges?	01:32:33
19	MR. PORTER: And I understand the prosecution has	01:32:35
20	not seen the needle work, we don't plan on introducing	01:32:39
21	it as evidence.	01:32:42
22	MR. OSTER: I'm just curious, it's being shown all	01:32:43
23	over and we never even heard anything about a lot of	01;32:45
24	this stuff. At some point I think we need to have	01:32:47
25	knowledge that this is going happen.	01:32:49

1	JUDGE NASTOFF: I understand. If that is an	01:32:91
2	objection it will be overruled at this point in time,	01:32:55
3	but noted.	01:32:58
4	MR. OSTER: Yes.	01:32:58
5	A. Thank you, sir.	01:32:59
6	Q. Can you show it to the Judges so they can	01:33:03
7	A. I can. I'm sorry, one of the hinges got broken in	01:33:09
8	transit. It is made out of match sticks, it's got a little	01:33:13
9	drawer, I think it's beautiful and I keep trinkets, earrings	01:33:17
10	in it and it is just one of the mementos he sent me. He's	01:33:21
11	never there has never been anything of large monetary value	01:33:24
12	between us, I have never given him lots of money and he has	01:33:28
13	never sent me anything of monetary value, but this really	01:33:31
14	means a lot to me.	01:33:34
15	Q. Fran, do you have an opinion about the death	01:33:39
16	penalty?	01:33:42
17	A. Yes, I do.	01:33:42
18	Q. And in three words or less, I don't want you to	01:33:44
19	but can you just tell the Judges just very briefly what it is?	01:33:47
20	A. I'm against the death penalty. That's it.	01:33:51
21	Q. Does that impact your in your opinion, does	01:33:56
22	that impact your testimony today?	01:34:00
23	A. No. No. Of course, no. I would tell the truth	01:34:03
24	no matter I would just explain what is what, no matter	01:34:08
25	what.	01:34:12

1	MR. PORTER: If I could just have one minute, Your	01:34:29
2	Honor.	01:34:32
3	JUDGE NASTOFF: You may.	01:34:32
4	Q. (BY MR. PORTER) I just have one question left,	01:34:37
5	Your Honors. Do you have any statement you would like to make	01:34:39
6	to the Judges with respect to sentencing?	01:34:48
7	A. If there is any way if there is any way	01:34:56
8	legally, any legal means that you can find in your books or	01/35:01
9	your hearts, to turn the sentence into not to impose the	01:35:06
10	death penalty again, I would be extremely grateful. I don't	01:35:12
11	know what else to say. It means an awful lot.	01:35:20
12	MR. PORTER: Thank you, Your Honors, I have no	01:35:29
13	further questions.	01:35:31
14	JUDGE NASTOFF: Who will be conducting cross?	01:35:32
15	MR. OSTER: I will, Your Honor, but I would prefer	01:35:35
16	to be able to look at the letter before.	01:35:36
17	JUDGE NASTOFF: And if you need to look at the box	01:35:38
18	as well, you can.	01/35:40
19	MR. OSTER: That's fine.	01:35:43
20	JUDGE NASTOFF: What I would indicate	01:35:44
21	MR. OSTER: May I approach?	01;35;45
22	JUDGE NASTOFF: You may. And retrieve that if you	01:35:46
23	need a moment to look that over. If you are indeed	01:35:52
24	going to engage in cross-examination, what I would	01:35:53
25	recommend is that we make a photocopy of that, mark the	01:35:56
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1	photocopy as an exhibit and then you can cross.	01:35:50
2	MR. OSTER: Yes, Your Honor, thank you. Your	01:36:00
3	Honor, I don't think I will ask a question verbatim as	51:37:28
4	what is in the letter, I may cross-examination in	01:37:32
5	general.	01:37:34
6	JUDGE NASTOFF: Do you think I don't think it's	01;37:34
7	necessary that we mark it then. If you were going to	01:37;38
8	ask her, as you would, like cross-examination on a	01:37:40
9	statement type of thing we would mark it, otherwise I	01:37:42
10	think you can just return it to her.	01:37:45
11	MR. OSTER: It may be general, but nothing	01;37:47
12	verbatim or anything like a statement would be.	01:37:51
13	CROSS-EXAMINATION	01:37:55
14	BY MR. OSTER:	01:37:58
15	Q. My name is Michael Oster. I work for the State of	01:37:58
16	Ohio in this matter. I'm just going to ask you a few	01:38:08
17	questions.	01:38:10
18	A. Of course.	01:38:11
19	Q. First, in your research on this case, were you	01:36:11
20	aware that Mr. Davis had never admitted to this crime before?	01:38:16
21	A. I was aware of various legal arguments. I'm not a	01:38:19
22	lawyer. When I started reading through the Court reports, I	01:38:31
23	have to say that I didn't understand an awful lot of them.	01:38:35
24	Q. But in your letter, he does admit to the crimes to	01:38:42
25	you, correct?	01:38:46

1	A. He says that he has never tried to hide anything	01:38:47
2	from me. we just haven't spoken about it. It has not been a	01:38:56
3	topic of conversation.	01:39:00
4	Q. And you said one topic of conversation you spoke,	01:39:01
5	I believe you referenced in the word cheeky and having	01:39:06
6	conversations about the Navy; is that correct?	01:39:09
7	A. That's right.	01:39:11
8	Q. What did he tell you about his time in the Navy?	01:39:12
9	A. How he traveled, he traveled the world. He never	01:39:14
10	got to London, that was the start of the conversation. He	01:39:17
11	went to he went to Barcelona, and I think he and his	01:39:22
12	friends had went out and enjoyed the town. I think they	01:39:29
13	probably maybe had a few beers, but just telling me about his	01/39:34
14	life.	01:39:39
15	Q. Did he tell you why he left the Navy?	01:39:40
16	A. No.	01:39:42
17	Q. would it surprise you to know that he was	01:39:42
18	discharged for being not fit for duty from the Navy?	01:39:46
19	A. Surprise me? If that is the facts, that is the	01:39:49
20	facts.	01:39:55
21	Q. And you are a citizen of England; is that correct?	01:39:56
22	A. I am, yes.	01:40:00
23	Q. I know this is a question you are not supposed to	01:40:01
24	ask a lady but what year you were born?	01:40:04
25	A. 1964.	01:40:06

1	Q. And 1964, in fact, was the last year there was	01:40:08
2	ever an execution in England, was it not?	01:40:15
3	A. I believe so. My whole life I haven't known the	01:40:18
4	death penalty.	01:40:21
5	Q. Your whole life you have never seen the death	01:40:22
6	penalty or its inner workings in England itself?	01:40:24
7	A. In my country, no. No, I am aware of the world.	01:40:28
8	I keep abreast of the world.	01:40:31
9	Q. And you're against the death penalty?	01/40:33
10	A. Yes, I am.	01:40:37
11	Q. And you are friends with Mr. Davis?	01:40:38
12	A. Yes, I am.	01:40:40
13	Q. And your entire country is against the death	01:40:41
14	penalty?	01:40:45
15	A. Oh, no.	01:40:45
16	Q. Your government has outlawed the death penalty,	01:40:46
17	correct?	01:40:49
18	A. There has been several votes throughout my life.	01:40:49
19	Q. Is it currently	01 -40 -52
20	A. It is currently not on the statute books.	01:40:53
21	MR. OSTER: Thank you. That is all of the	01:40:56
22	questions I have, Your Honor.	01:40:58
23	JUDGE NASTOFF: Any further questions?	01:40:59
24	MR. PORTER: We have no additional questions.	01:41:01
25	Thank you for asking, Your Honor.	01:41:03
	TILL M. CUTTER, RPR	

1	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Any reason that she	01:41:09
2	shouldn't be released permanently from any subpoena or	01:41:07
3	do you anticipate any recall?	01:41:10
4	MR. PORTER: we don't anticipate recalling her.	01:41:11
5	we will, in fact, not be recalling her and we would,	01:41:14
6	since she has come a long way, ask the Court's	01:41:18
7	permission for her to remain in the courtroom.	01:41:20
8	JUDGE NASTOFF: Wish to be heard on that matter?	01:41:23
9	If she is released from her subpoena, I don't see any	01:41:27
10	reason to prohibit that.	01:41:30
11	MR. OSTER: Then we have no objection, Your Honor.	01:41:32
12	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. You are released from	01:41:35
13	your subpoena. You are free to go about your business.	01:41:41
14	If you desire to stay in the courtroom, that is up to	01:41:43
15	you.	01:41:46
16	THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.	01:41:47
17	MR. PORTER: At this point we would like to	01:41:59
18	address the Court with respect to some evidentiary	01:42:01
19	matters with regard to some of the exhibits that are in	01:42:04
20	the notebook that the Judges have, Your Honors.	01:42:07
21	JUDGE NASTOFF: Okay.	01:42:10
22	MR. PORTER: Would first direct the Court's	01:42:19
23	attention to what would be Exhibit B in your notebook,	01:42:21
24	Your Honors.	01:42:24
25	JUDGE NASTOFF: Exhibit B.	01:42:26

MR. PORTER: B as in boy. I'm sorry, Your Honor. 01:42:27 1 01/42:38 2 okay. 01:42:40 3 JUDGE NASTOFF: Okay. MR. PORTER: That is the death certificate of 01:42:41 4 Charles Flowers. The Court has and the prosecutor has 01:42:43 5 a copy. The original is on the bench before the Court 01:42:47 6 in front of Judge Spaeth. For purposes of some 01:42:52 7 admissibility issues that we anticipate coming up, we 01:42:57 8 would ask the Court to admit Exhibit B, which would be 01:43:00 9 the death certificate of Charles Flowers, Your Honor. 01:43:05 10 JUDGE NASTOFF: Okay. What is the purported 01:43:10 11 relevance of Exhibit B? 01:43:13 12 MR. PORTER: We -- Mr. Lee, John Lee will be the 01:43:15 13 next witness in this matter. Mr. Flowers is obviously 01:43:20 14 unable to testify since he is deceased. We are going 01:43:23 15 to be asking the Court, Mr. Lee, excuse me, Your Honor 01:43:26 16 had previously interviewed Mr. Flowers. It is our 01:43:33 17 intent to have Mr. Lee relate the interview he had with 01:43:37 18 Mr. Flowers. And Mr. Flowers' interview for the 01:43:41 19 Court's record would Exhibit G in the notebook before 01:43:48 20 the Court currently, Your Honors. 01:43:50 21 Your Honors, I may be going at this backwards so 01:44:19 22 let me try going at it a different way. Mr. Davis has 01:44 22 23 prepared a trial memorandum with respect to the 01:44:26 24 admissibility issue. I would ask the Court permission 01:44:30 25

1	to then distribute the trial memorandum we prepared	01:44:34
2	since it is actually tied into the death certificate	01;44;37
3	issue.	01:44:40
4	JUDGE NASTOFF: Sure, if it its relevant to your	01:44:41
5	motion to have Exhibit B admitted into evidence.	01:44:44
6	MR. PORTER: Court's permission to approach the	01:44:58
7	bench, give the original to the court reporter.	01:45:01
8	JUDGE NASTOFF: That's fine.	01:45:04
9	JUDGE PATER: Is there any object has defense,	01:45:18
10	or excuse me, has the State seen this material already?	01:45:19
11	Is there any objection from the State?	01:45:23
12	MR. EICHEL: Yes, Your Honor. It is hearsay and	01:45:27
13	unsworn, out-of-court statement, not subject to any	01:45:31
14	cross-examination, if offered for the truth of the	01:45:36
15	matter asserted.	01:45:39
16	JUDGE NASTOFF: Okay. Well, B is a certified copy	01:45:40
17	of a public record, if we're talking about B.	01:45:42
18	MR. EICHEL: No, I am talking about its only	01:45:43
19	purpose in being admitted as a death certificate is to	01:45:45
20	get in Exhibit G which is hearsay.	01:45:49
21	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Let me read what's	01:45:54
22	all right. Did you have more that you wish to offer	01:49:36
23	me? I imagine you've had time to read it.	01:49:47
24	MR. EICHEL: After reading the memorandum, it	01:49:51
25	occurs to me that it depends on what the defense is	01:49:52

offering this for. If it is offered as a social 01:49:55 1 history that is going to come in and it forms a 01:49:59 2 rational basis for the doctor's opinion, and that may 01:50:04 3 be happening tomorrow or whenever, things like this are 01:50:10 4 admitted all the time for that purpose, but what I 01:50:16 5 object to is their stand alone being offered for the 01:50:18 6 truth of the matter asserted as stand alone evidence. 01:50:21 7 If it is social history upon which a doctor relied, 01:50:25 8 there is no problem with it. 01:50:29 9 01:50:31 JUDGE NASTOFF: Okay. 10 MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, we would be 01:50:34 11 presenting it for social history purpose. I believe 01:50:35 12 Mr. Eichel is properly understanding that when our 01:50:38 13 doctor testifies he will be going through this 01:50:40 14 information and these people obviously were 01:50:43 15 unavailable. The first one we discussed is dead, so we 01:50:45 16 have obtained a certified copy of his death 01:50:48 17 01:50:52 certificate. 18 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Well, is there any 01:50:52 19 reason in particular to address this now then as 01:50:53 20 opposed to in conjunction with the testimony of the 01:50:56 21 01:51:00 doctor, or --22 MR. PORTER: Could we have ten seconds to confer 01:51:02 23 01:51:06 please, Your Honor? 24 JUDGE NASTOFF: Sure. We probably need ten 01:51:07 25

1	seconds, too, so	01:51:09
2	MR. PORTER: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I don't mean	01:51:22
3	to hold things up.	01:51:2
4	(Judges confer off the record.)	01:51:4
5	JUDGE PATER: Let me make just sure I understand,	01:51:5
6	and perhaps that we understand, defense's statement,	01/51:5
7	defense counsel's statement just a minute ago. Are you	01:52:00
8	saying that you are willing for this to come in and for	01:52:00
9	us to accept it, but not for the truth of the matter	01:52:0
10	asserted, only for background to explain why the	01:52:10
11	doctors have the opinions that the doctors have?	01:52:1
12	MR. PORTER: That is correct, Your Honor.	01:52:1
13	JUDGE PATER: Okay.	01:52:2
14	(Judges confer off the record.)	01/53:3
15	JUDGE NASTOFF: Was there something else?	01:52:5
16	MR. OSTER: Would it not be more proper then to	01:52:5
17	wait and reserve ruling until the doctor stated that he	01:53:0
18	used it in some form of social summary as opposed to	01:53:0
19	now if the doctor is not here to testify anyway?	01:53:0
20	JUDGE NASTOFF: That is probably appropriate. We	01:53:1
21	will take it under advisement, withhold ruling until	01:53:1
22	the doctor testifies and subject to a tying in as	01:53:1
23	indicated. we don't anticipate there being an issue	01;53:2
24	for the purposes that have been stated, but we do want	01:53:2
25	to, I guess, make sure that the doctor has, in fact,	01:53:2
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1	properly relied on these in forming his opinion.	01:53:33
2	JUDGE SPAETH: Is it going to be the same issue for	01:53:37
3	Elizabeth Crawford, Fannie Whiteside?	01:53:40
4	JUDGE NASTOFF: Yeah, and does that apply to every	01:53:41
5	one of these witnesses?	01:53:42
6	MR. PORTER: It does, Your Honor.	01:53:45
7	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right.	01:53:47
8	JUDGE SPAETH: Some of these witnesses I'm	01:53:47
9	sorry to interrupt	01:53:50
10	JUDGE NASTOFF: Go ahead.	01:53:50
11	JUDGE SPAETH: Did some of these witnesses testify	01:53:51
12	at a prior mitigation hearing?	01:53:53
13	MR. PORTER: They have not, and let me clarify so	01:53:56
14	that the Judges do not believe that I misstated the	01:53:59
15	facts. We there are four witnesses involved here.	01:54:02
16	Two have died and the other two are incompetent, I'm	01:54:07
17	not too sure at least in our perception we have	01:54:12
18	submitted affidavits that we believe they are	01:54:16
19	incompetent. I didn't want the Court to believe all	01:54:20
20	four of them were deceased.	01:54:22
21	JUDGE PATER: And what we would be getting	01:54:25
22	testimony concerning would be Mr. Lee would be taking	01:54:25
23	the stand, and in essence saying, you know, I had this	01:54:26
24	conversation with Dr. Flowers. Did he have	01:54:29
25	conversations with the other three as well?	01:54:32
	111 M. CUTTER. RPR	Ī

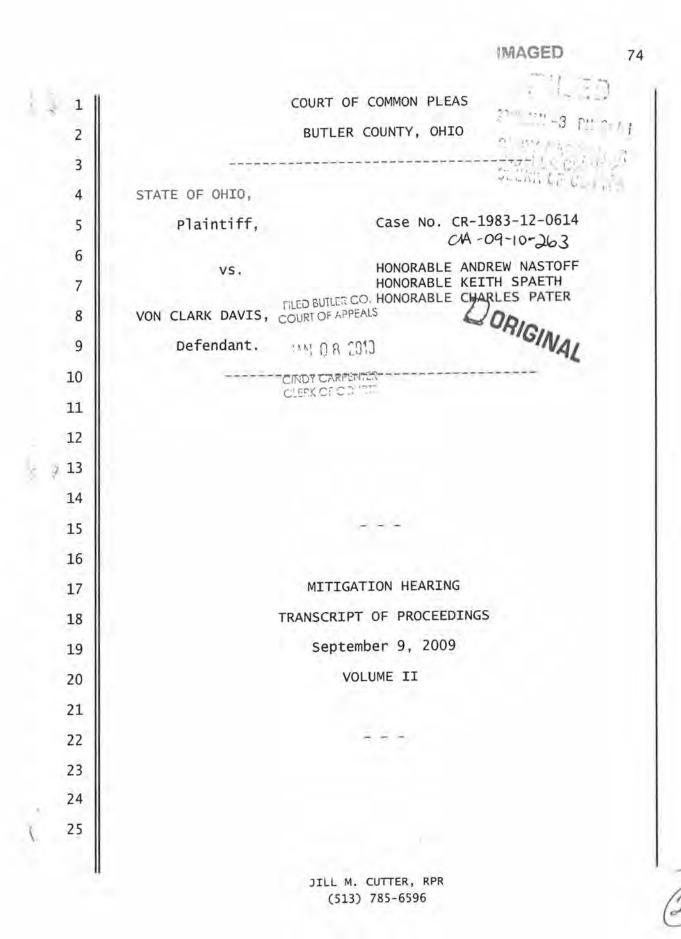
MR. PORTER: He did, Your Honor. 01:54:33 1 JUDGE PATER: So he will be testifying as to all 01:54:35 2 four of these people saying I had these conversations, 01:54:37 3 these people did relate to me what I have set forth in 01:54:39 4 my affidavit, or whatever this summary sheet of and 01:54:42 5 then they are either dead or incompetent at this time, 01:54:46 6 that would be the thrust of his testimony. 01:54:49 7 MR. PORTER: That would be, Your Honor. 01:54:53 8 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Thank you. We will 01:54:53 9 have the matter under advisement until Dr. Lee's 01:54:55 10 testimony with that understanding as to the purpose for 01:54:59 11 which it has been proffered. 01:55:04 12 MR. OSTER: Let me just clarify, it's Dr. Smith. 01:55:05 13 I believe Lee, with the last time is an Ohio Public 01:55:07 14 defender investigator. 01:55:12 15 JUDGE PATER: Is he one of your staff guys? 01:55:13 16 01:55:15 17 MR. PORTER: Yes. JUDGE PATER: So is he here now? Do you want him 01:55:16 18 to be able to testify now and get out of here and then 01:55:17 19 we will have the doctor later at some other day or 01:55:18 20 01:55:21 something? 21 MR. PORTER: We have been advised we have another 01:55:22 22 issue so we have no problem bringing him back if the 01:55:23 23 Court needs to hear from him after Dr. Smith testifies. 01:55:26 24 So rather than put the Court through testimony they may 01:55:29 25

1	not need to hear, we would just reserve the right to	01(65)34
2	call him on Thursday if that would be acceptable to	01:55:17
3	Your Honors.	01:55:41
4	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Do you have anything	01:55:42
5	else to present at this time then?	01/55:46
6	MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor that would	01:55:48
7	conclude what we have today ready.	01 (55:49
8	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Can you give us just	01:55:51
9	as a for scheduling purposes, an idea as to how many	01:55:53
10	more witnesses and perhaps when they would be	01:56:02
11	available?	01:56:06
12	MS. COOK-REICH: We have six witnesses, although	01:56:06
13	we believe we have seven tomorrow, but at this point in	01:56:09
14	time we have six and on Thursday, excluding Mr. Lee, we	01:56:12
15	have four, that is when the doctor would be testifying.	01:56:19
16	JUDGE NASTOFF: Six witnesses tomorrow?	01:56:23
17	MS. COOK-REICH: Yes.	01:56:25
18	JUDGE NASTOFF: Four on Thursday?	01:56:26
19	MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor. Dr. Smith	01;56:28
20	couldn't come until Thursday.	01:56:31
21	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. And would that	01:56:33
22	conclude the evidence?	01:56:35
23	MS. COOK-REICH: I anticipate that concluding that	01:56:38
24	day, yes.	01:56:42
25	JUDGE NASTOFF: And again for scheduling purposes,	01:56:42

1	what times are these witnesses scheduled to be here?	01:56:44
2	MS. COOK-REICH: I have the persons coming	01:56:47
3	tomorrow all scheduled to be here in the morning.	01:56:49
4	Assuming no one has a problem with 9:00.	01:56:52
5	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. And what about	01:56:59
6	Thursday?	01:57:00
7	MS. COOK-REICH: I know at least two of the	01:57:01
8	gentlemen will be here first thing in the morning at	01:57:03
9	9:00.	01:57:06
10	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Due to Judge Spaeth's	01:97:13
11	docket, we are going to if possible get started	01;57;18
12	at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, so that you can warn those	01:57:24
13	witnesses.	01:57:27
14	MS. COOK-REICH: I might be able to move a couple	01:57:30
15	of them to Wednesday.	01:57:32
16	JUDGE NASTOFF: If you can do that, that would be	01:57:33
17	fine. All right. And then we can address any rebuttal	01:57:35
18	the State might have at the appropriate time. For now,	01:57:42
19	if there is no further evidence or testimony that you	01:57:46
20	wish to present today	01:57:49
21	MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor, we don't have any	01:57:50
22	additional.	01:57:53
23	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Then any objection to	01:57:53
24	recessing on this matter until 9:00 a.m. tomorrow	01:57:56
25	morning?	01:57:59
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73 MR. OSTER: Not from the State, Your Honor. 01:58:00 1 MR. PORTER: Nothing on behalf of Mr. Davis, Your 01:58:01 2 Honor. Thank you for asking. 01:58:04 3 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. That will be the 01:58:05 4 01:58:07 order. 5 (Hearing concluded at this time to be reconvened 01:58:08 6 the following morning, September 9, 2009.) 01:58:17 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

74 STATE OF OHIO 1 SS. REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 2 COUNTY OF BUTLER 3 I, JILL M. CUTTER, RPR, an Official Court Reporter 4 and Notary Public within the State of Ohio do hereby certify 5 that the foregoing proceedings were taken in stenotype by me 6 at the time and place herein set forth and thereafter reduced 7 to typewritten form; 8 That the foregoing 73 pages constitutes a true and 9 accurate transcript of the proceedings held, all done to the 10 best of my skill and ability. 11 I further certify that I am not related to any of 12 the parties hereto, nor am I in any way interested in the 13 result of the action hereof. 14 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand at 15 Hamilton, Ohio, this 22ND day of December, 2009. 16 17 18 19 M. CUTTER, RPR Official Court Reporter 20 Butler County Common Pleas Hamilton, Ohio 45011 21 22 23 24 25



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Transcript of Proceedings Morning Session

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. We're again on record in State of Ohio vs. Von Clark Davis, CR1983-12-0614. The defendant, Von Clark Davis, is personally present again, accompanied by counsel, Randall Porter, Melynda Cook-Reich. Assistant prosecutors Dan Eichel and Michael Oster are present. The members of our panel present today are myself, and Judges Pater and Spaeth as well.

09:26AM

when we left off yesterday, we had concluded discussing the offer of admission of statements of Elizabeth Crawford, Charles Flowers, Milton Flowers and Fannie Whiteside. The Court had taken that under advisement, reserved ruling on that until further testimony was presented from the doctor I believe. And I believe that is where we left off. So at this time I would turn to the defense and ask if you have any further evidence or testimony that you would wish to present at this time?

09:26AM

MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor, we would call Victor Davis to the stand.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. You may proceed.

1	VICTOR DAVIS	ĺ
2	having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified under	
3	oath as follows:	
4	JUDGE NASTOFF: You may proceed.	
5	MS. COOK-REICH: Victor, make sure you sit close	
6	enough or pull the microphone closer to you.	
7	JUDGE NASTOFF: That entire microphone can move so	
8	you can slide that over closer.	
9	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
10	BY MS. COOK-REICH:	09:277M
11	Q. For the record, can you state your name, please?	
12	A. Victor Lee Davis.	1
13	Q. Okay. And Victor, where do you reside?	
14	A. Hamilton, Ohio.	
15	Q. And Victor, you are one of Von Clark Davis'	
16	brothers; is that correct?	
17	A. Yes, I am.	
18	Q. Is he your older brother or younger brother?	
19	A. He is an older brother.	
20	Q. Older brother? And what year were you born?	09:28AM
21	A. 1950.	
22	Q. And do you know what year Victor I'm sorry, Von	
23	was born?	
24	A. *46.	
25	Q. So he is four years older than you are?	
		L

79 Yeah. 1 Α. Okay. Can you name your siblings in order of 2 Q. 3 birth? Yeah. Elliot, Von, Carol, Charles, and myself, 4 A. and then Gregory, then Joanne, Michael, Lavonne, and Carlos. 5 Okay. So Gregory died as an infant? 6 Q. As an infant, that's correct. 7 A. And he was born after you? 8 Q. 9 Yes. Α. And you named Michael and Lavonne and Carlos also? 09:28AM 10 Q. That's correct. 11 A. And total there would have been ten children born 12 Q. to your mother; is that correct? 13 That's correct. 14 Okay. Three of those children are the children of 15 0. Charles Tipton and your mother, Alluster; is that correct? 16 That's correct. 17 A. And Charles is your stepfather? 18 Q. That's correct. 19 A. 09:29AM Do you view him as a stepfather? 20 Q. No. 21 A. How do you view him? 22 Q. I view him as a father. 23 Q. Okay. Of your mother's ten children, obviously we 24

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know Gregory is deceased, are there other children that aren't

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- A. Charles and Lavonne.
- Q. Michael, Lavonne and Carlos all have Charles as a father, the other seven children of your mother's, are those all having the same father?
 - A. No.
 - Q. And who is your father?
 - A. My father is Nicholas Davis.
 - Q. Okay. That is Von's father also?
 - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. Other than yourself and Von, are there -- which children have other fathers other than Charles and Nick?
- A. Elliot and Carol.
- Q. So Nick fathered Elliot, yourself, Von, Carol,
- 15 what about Gregory?
 - A. And Gregory.
 - Q. Okay. So Charles Davis and Joanne have different fathers?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Do they have the same father?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Your biological father, do you recall how old you were when he left your household?
 - A. I was -- I -- it was prior to five years of age, and I would think it was probably three to four years of age

1	when he left.	ĺ.
2	Q. After he left your household, do you recall, do	
3	you have any memories of him?	
4	A. Vague.	
5	Q. Vague memories?	
6	A. And I saw him one other time after he left.	
7	Q. And what was that occasion for?	
8	A. He had returned to Hamilton, Ohio and was at my	
9	great grandmother's home. I don't know the reason he was	
10	there.	09:31AM
11	Q. And you visited with him at that time?	
12	A. Briefly.	
13	Q. Did the rest of Nick's children visit him at that	
14	time?	l l
15	A. At the time I visited him, it was only Elliot, my	
16	oldest brother and my brother Von.	
17	Q. Do you know what year your mother and Charles were	
18	married?	
19	A. I couldn't give you the exact date, it was	
20	approximately 50 years ago.	09:31AM
21	Q. Okay. Do you know how old you were?	
22	A. That would make me approximately nine.	
23	Q. Okay. Before your mother and Charles met, do you	
24	know where your family lived and who they lived with?	
25	A. Absolutely.	
		1

Q. who?	
A. I can tell you my whole family history. We lived	
prior to their meeting?	
Q. Yes.	
A. We lived on and we moved to	
Q. All within the City of Hamilton?	
A. That's correct.	
Q. Would you say that up until the time that your	
mother and step-father moved to the Forest Park area that your	09:327M
family primarily lived in Hamilton?	
A. That's correct.	
Q. Okay. Who did you live with as a family prior to	
Charles?	
A. Who did I live with?	
Q. Yes, who did you live with?	
A. I lived with my mother, and my siblings and it was	
an extended family. My grandmother, her sister, my great	
aunt, her eldest sister, my grandmother's eldest brother, and	
his wife, we had a large home on	09:32A)
Q. Okay. At some point in time your mother and the	
other children moved from the residence of your grandmother;	
is that correct?	
A. That's correct.	
Q. Did you remain in the home of your grandmother?	
	A. I can tell you my whole family history. We lived prior to their meeting? Q. Yes. A. We lived on and we moved to Q. All within the City of Hamilton? A. That's correct. Q. Would you say that up until the time that your mother and step-father moved to the Forest Park area that your family primarily lived in Hamilton? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Who did you live with as a family prior to Charles? A. Who did I live with? Q. Yes, who did you live with? A. I lived with my mother, and my siblings and it was an extended family. My grandmother, her sister, my great aunt, her eldest sister, my grandmother's eldest brother, and his wife, we had a large home on Q. Okay. At some point in time your mother and the other children moved from the residence of your grandmother; is that correct? A. That's correct.

1	A. Yes.	
2	Q. How long did you live with your grandmother?	
3	A. Until she died.	
4	Q. And when was that?	
5	A. '86. Well, in '86 she passed. She had been in	
6	the nursing home several years prior to her passing.	
7	Q. Are you the only Davis or Tipton child that	
8	resided with your grandmother for that extended period of	
9	time?	
10	A. Yes, on a permanent basis. I shouldn't even say	09:33AM
11	that. I was between I was mostly with my grandmother. I	
12	guess you could say I was the favorite or the spoiled.	
13	Q. Okay. Could you describe the type of income areas	
14	that your family lived while you were growing up?	
15	A. Working class.	
16	Q. Okay. Were any of your family members drinkers?	
17	A. Sure.	
18	Q. would you describe them as social or otherwise?	
19	A. Which family are you talking about? Extended or	
20	immediate?	09:33A
21	Q. Extended family?	
22	A. Out of my extended family, I had some uncles that,	
23	some folk may classify alcoholics, but functional. They	
24	worked every day.	
25	Q. Okay. And what about your immediate family?	
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1	A. Immediate family, there was some drinking, but not	
2	excessive.	
3	Q. And by not excessive, it is less than drinking	
4	every day?	1
5	A. oh, yes.	
6	Q. Enough to go to work. Victor, what is your	
7	education level?	
8	A. I have a graduated from the Hamilton Public	
9	Schools. I have a Bachelor's degree from Central State	
10	University. I have a Master's degree from Miami University.	09:34AM
11	I have extended studies from Cincinnati Seminary, which is now	11.
12	Cincinnati Christian College. And I have hundreds and	
13	hundreds of continuing education hours at several universities	
14	and grants through the State.	
15	Q. And how are you employed?	
16	A. I am currently have, well, three jobs. Full-time	
17	job as a mental health therapist at Children's Home of	ľ
18	Cincinnati. I am a pastor of St. Paul AMA Church, and I am	1
19	visiting teacher at Miami University. I am an instructor,	
20	spring course at Miami University, Hamilton.	09/35AM
21	Q. Are you the only Davis sibling that went onto	
22	higher education to the extent that you have?	
23	A. To the extent that I have, yes.	
24	Q. Do you have any memories of, significant memories	
25	of Von growing up?	

1 Yes. Okay. Even though you lived with your grandmother 2 Q. 3 primarily? well, that is combined. The first, roughly nine 4 Α. years we were all together. And then my mother and my father, 5 Charles Tipton, moved out into an apartment. And I was back 6 and forth, but yes I have extensive memory. 7 What type of relationship would you say that you 8 9 and Von had growing up? A. Average. And that you would with the difference 09:36AM 10 in age. I got on his nerves, he got on mine. I was the 11 little brother trying to tag behind him. 12 Okay. How would you have described Von growing 13 up, standoffish or close or someone who was gregarious? 14 To the public? 15 A. To his family? 16 Q. Oh, very outgoing. Very gregarious. 17 A. What about to the public? 18 Q. Same. 19 Α. Did he seem to be close with any particular family 09:36AM 20 Q. member? 21 No more than, I think -- because he was older 22 probably, he and my oldest brother and my oldest sister. 23 Carol and Elliot? 24 Q. Yes, Carol and Elliot. 25 Α.

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father 09:37AA

09:37AM

- Q. Do you know the family name of Ernestine, her maiden name?
 - A. Franklin.

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- Q. Okay. Von had two children with Ernestine or two children that were born during his marriage with Ernestine; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And their names are?
 - A. Sherry and Michelle.
- Q. Are you aware whether Von is the biological father of those two children?
- A. I didn't take the DNA test. I can only go by what she said and what he said.
 - Q. okay. And what is that?
- A. That Sherry is his biological daughter, and Michelle was not.
- Q. Von has been in prison for a large amount of his life?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Have you kept up a relationship with Von at all during those years?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. How have you kept up that relationship, writing, talking, visiting?
 - A. Telephone calls and letters.

Is he meaningful to you? 1 Q. And visits initially. 2 A. And visits initially? 3 Q. A. Yes. 4 Is he meaningful to you? 5 Q. Is he meaningful? 6 Α. Meaningful to you. As a brother, is he meaningful 7 Q. 8 to you? Absolutely. 9 Α. Q. You're obviously aware that we are here on a third 09:38AM 10 resentencing of Von to determine whether these three Judges 11 will impose death? 12 I understand that. 13 Α. What can you tell these three Judges that is 14 important about Von that might make them choose a decision 15 other than death? 16 A. Well, that is important about him. Should I 17 address the Judges? 18 Q. Yes. 19 A. Pardon me, I am not trying to be casual, I have 09:39AM 20 some pain. He is important first because he is my brother. 21 Spiritually or religiously I would say he is a child of God. 22 He has always, to me, accepted the responsibility of his 23 actions. Never denied them to me. Has expressed to me that 24 he has been hurt and remorseful from the time of his actions. 25

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That he has always attempted to right himself in the face of those who would accept it, and to God. Has always expressed to me that how hurt he was that he brought hurt upon two families, excluding his own; three including his own, the family of victims and his own family. And to me, that is the sign of a man or a person who has come to grips with the reality of his actions. Has never attempted to put the blame on anyone other than himself. And I believe that he is worthy of consideration. Has, over the years, been active and creative in what was allowed through the penal institutions. Has rather than waste time by simply being incarcerated, has tried to make the most of it through maintaining family contacts, social contacts, and contacts with those who have played a major part in his life outside of the immediate family. And shared a spiritual awakening that took place over the time that he has been incarcerated. And I think that is worthy of consideration.

09:41AM

Has never tried to convince me of anything other than the fact that he was man enough to know that he was wrong, but to accept the consequences without trying to place blame or redirect it. That is the best that I can do.

09:42AM

- Q. And you phrased, you used a specific phrase about Von expressing his guilt and his remorse to you?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. That is between two brothers; is that correct?

1 Yes. MS. COOK-REICH: I have no further questions for 2 3 you. Thank you. JUDGE NASTOFF: Cross-examination? 4 CROSS-EXAMINATION 5 BY MR. EICHEL: 6 Good morning, Mr. Davis. 7 Q. 8 Good morning. Α. I believe you said you were born in 1950; is that 9 Q. 09:43AM correct? 10 That's correct. 11 A. You would be age 59 today? 12 Q. Fifty-nine in July. 13 A. July, a year or so you are contemporary of mine. 14 Q. okay. 15 Α. And you have lived in Hamilton virtually your 16 whole life? 17 That is correct. 18 Q. In this area. And you're known as a community 19 leader; is that correct? 09:44AM 20 21 Yes. Α. And could you tell us, what have you been -- what 22 titles or positions have you held as a community leader here, 23 employment? I believe there was a community center that you 24 were head of; is that correct? 25

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1 A. Uh-huh. Booker T. Washington Community Center? 2 3 Uh-huh. Α. How long did you do that? 4 Q. You want a list of positions I've held in the city 5 A. and titles, is that what I understand you to say? 6 Yeah, just briefly. We don't need to list 7 everything. 8 A. Well, I have been executive director of Butler 9 County Head Start as well as assistant director of Butler 09:44AM 10 County Community Action Commission. I was second and fourth 11 ward, I was co-creator of second and fourth ward outreach 12 program, and most recent position here was executive director 13 of Booker T. Washington Community Center. And as far as 14 social organizations or civil rights organizations, I've been 15 the director or president of several, including the NAACP, I 16 have been on a merits task force for racism, the vice mayor's 17 task force and I have held many, many positions through 18 organizations. 19 Q. And as a family I believe you testified that you 09:45AM 20 are supportive of your brother? 21 22 A. Yes. All of the members of your family are like 23 yourself, supportive of Mr. Davis? 24 Well, I can only speak for me. 25

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1	Q. Okay.	1
2	A. I assume I would like to think my whole family	
3	is supportive, but I am supportive.	
4	Q. Okay. And you were in Hamilton during the 1984	
5	trial, were you not?	
6	A. Yes, I was.	
7	Q. And supportive of Mr. Davis at that time?	
8	A. Yes.	
9	Q. Now, I noticed in your direct testimony you said	
10	he never put blame on anyone else. Quote, never put blame on	09:46AM
11	anybody else. Are you aware that	l l
12	A. I said to me. Directly to me.	
13	Q. You said it two different ways in your direct	
14	testimony, sir.	
15	A. Well, if you could have it read back I will be	
16	glad to listen.	
17	Q. If that is possible. I would like to find the	
18	place where he said he never put blame on anybody else.	
19	(Pending question was read by court reporter.)	
20	Q. Sir, is that correct?	09:47AM
21	A. When he was talking to me. That is what I was	
22	addressing the judges. Ms. Cook asked me our relationship.	
23	Now, we had, so that I can clear it up. He had placed blame,	
24	he had mentioned someone else, but when I talked to him she	
25	was asking our relationship.	

1	Q. Okay. But you are aware, are you not, that in the	
2	trial in 1984, he	
3	A. He mentioned someone, yes.	
4	Q. He laid out a story that he gave that gun in	
5	exchange for, supposed exchange for dental equipment to a	
6	Silkey Carr, and that man was last seen with Suzette Butler	
7	outside the American Legion where she ended up dead and he	
8	walked to his car, he didn't even stop walking from the	
9	Legion, he walked to his car, got in his car and drove to	
LO	Middletown?	09:48AM
11	A. I can only share what he said to me. I was not	
L2	present, if you look at any records, I was not present at that	
1.3	entire trial, so I cannot tell you what he said at that trial.	
L4	Q. So	
15	A. I do know	
1.6	Q. You are not aware	
17	A. I do know of that name, yes.	
18	Q. You do know you are aware that he said that?	
L9	A. Yes, I am.	
20	Q. Did he explain to you?	09:48AM
21	A. No.	
22	Q. Never gave an explanation to you as to why he	
23	would say that?	
24	A. No.	
25	Q. As far as living together, you and he are have	

the same father and same mother? 1 2 Α. Correct. Q. Lived in the same house growing up? 3 Part of the time. 4 Q. Part of the time. Well, let's take it from the 5 time of his birth you were -- the time of your birth, as far 6 as you know, as a child, you grew up and he was in your house 7 until at least by the time your mother and Mr. Tipton married? 8 9 Α. Yes. 09:49AM All those --10 Q. And even further, we still lived together. When 11 my mother moved. My mother and my father moved into their own 12 13 home, yes. Q. And after that marriage, did you and Mr. Tipton 14 have a good relationship? 15 Did me and Mr. Tipton have a good relationship? 16 Q. Yes. 17 A. Absolutely. 18 Q. And to your knowledge, was it the same with Von? 19 09:50AM To my knowledge, yes. 20 Okay. To your witness as to being in that same 21 household, the best of your ability, it was the same? 22 23 A. Yes. Q. Okay. And as I said you were a working class 24 25 family?

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That's correct. 1 Α. And basically made the best way you could? 2 3 Yes. Α. MR. EICHEL: All right. Thank you very much, sir. 4 JUDGE NASTOFF: Any redirect? 5 6 MS. COOK-REICH: Yes. 7 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. COOK-REICH: 8 Victor, Mr. Eichel was asking you some questions 9 about having lived in the same home with Von. I believe you 09:50AM 10 phrased it that you were the family favorite? 11 A. Well, I like to think that. My grandmother -- I 12 stayed with my grandmother and great aunt. My mother did not 13 relinquish custody with -- no legal issues. I just stayed 14 with them and when my mother wanted me to come home to be with 15 the brothers and sisters, I had to go. 16 Q. Okay. Did you call your grandmother, grandmother? 17 A. I called her mamma. In fact, her name was mamma, 18 we called her Mamma Vic. Her name was Victoria. 19 Q. Did there ever come a time when -- you just talked 09:51AM 20 about if your mom said you were going to come home and stay 21 with the rest of the siblings, you did so? 22 A. Oh, absolutely. 23 Q. Were there times that that was used as more of a 24 if you don't keep in line you are going to come stay with us? 25

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A. Absolutely.

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Q. Could you give a percentage amount of time that you lived with your grandmother versus your mother and the rest of the siblings?

A. I lived with my grandmother, I would say, it is a rough estimate, 75 percent of the time.

MR. EICHEL: No further questions. Thank you.

JUDGE NASTOFF: Anything further?

MR. EICHEL: No other questions.

09:52AM

JUDGE PATER: Before Mr. Davis stands down, let me put something on the record. I know when we judges conduct jury trials, we are having the voir dire process, we typically I think all of us probably typically ask the prospective jurors that is the fact finders, we are the fact finders now, we ask them if they know any of the witnesses or the attorneys will ask them those questions to see if there is any reason that a juror, potential fact finder, might be swayed by one witness or another witness, or a party or an attorney or whatever. I didn't know who the witnesses were going to be at the trial today and I have known victor Davis for a long, long time. He and I are friends, I would be so presumptuous as to say I think he would concur with that. I have known him since high school days and we are good friends, but I do think I

09:52AM

can fairly and impartially decide this matter, so I 1 just wanted to put that on the record. 2 JUDGE NASTOFF: Does anyone want -- well, we don't 3 need Mr. Davis up here for that. Is there any further 4 testimony needed from Mr. Davis then? 5 MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor. 6 JUDGE NASTOFF: May he be permanently released 7 from any subpoenas? 8 MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor. 9 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Mr. Davis, you are 09:53AM 10 released from any subpoenas. Your testimony is 11 complete. You are free to go about your business. 12 13 Thank you. THE WITNESS: Thank you very much. 14 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. And then before you 15 call your next witness, I just want to address... 16 before the next witness is called, I just wanted to 17 invite either counsel if you feel any further voir dire 18 of Judge Pater, regarding his knowledge of Mr. Davis is 19 necessary or warranted, I think now would probably be a 09:53AM 20 good time to do that. Anything from the State? 21 MR. EICHEL: No, Your Honor. I appreciate knowing 22 a little bit personally about Judge Pater's went to 23 school with my wife. So I sort of knew that he went to 24 Garfield High School same time, same age as the 25

witness, so I appreciate the Judge making the comment and I have no question about it.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Any questions from the defense, do you wish to voir dire Judge Pater further on that issue?

MR. PORTER: Mr. Davis has none and we thank the Judge for his candor.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Just equally, I will indicate that I am not familiar with Mr. Davis and I am not sure if you are.

09:54AM

JUDGE SPAETH: Well, I have heard his name over the years. I am not personally familiar with him, but I know that he was involved in various community organizations. This is Judge Spaeth for the record. And so outside of that. I have had no personal dealings with the witness, Mr. Davis.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. And I would make the same caveats, I am obviously familiar with his reputation in the community but I just don't know him personally. And just so the record is clear, Judge Pater, you believe that you can weigh the testimony of the last witness by the same rules that you would apply to any other witness who testified in this proceeding?

09:55AM

JUDGE PATER: Yes, I do.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. And the same for you,

98 Judge Spaeth? 1 JUDGE SPAETH: Absolutely. 2 JUDGE NASTOFF: And myself as well. All right. 3 You may proceed. 4 MS. COOK-REICH: Next call Sherry Davis. 5 SHERRY DAVIS 6 having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified under 7 oath as follows: 8 JUDGE NASTOFF: Ma'am, if you could just make sure 9 as you testify that you speak into the microphone and 09:56AM 10 you can move it around if need be. It slides. We just 11 need to make sure that we are able to hear you as you 12 speak. You may proceed. 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION 14 15 BY MS. COOK-REICH: For the record, please state your name, please? 16 Sherry Davis. 17 Α. Q. And Sherry, where do you reside? Where do you 18 19 live? 09:56AM Cincinnati, Ohio. 20 A. Okay. Do you know the man seated over here to my 21 right in the tan shirt? 22 A. Yes, I do. 23 And who is he? 24 Q. He is my father. 25 A.

1	Q. I hate to ask this, how old are you?	
2	A. I am 41.	
3	Q. would it be fair to say, Sherry, that most of your	
4	life, your father has been incarcerated?	
5	A. That's correct.	
6	Q. Okay. And how would you describe your	
7	communication with Von?	
8	A. We have a strong bond.	
9	Q. Okay. Do you visit him?	
10	A. I do.	09:57AM
11	Q. Do you write with him?	
12	A. I am sorry?	
13	Q. Do you write with him?	
14	A. Yes, I do.	
15	Q. Do you talk to him on the phone?	
16	A. I do.	
17	Q. Sherry, do you have children?	
18	A. Yes, I do.	
19	Q. How many?	
20	A. I have two.	09:57AM
21	Q. Boys or girls?	
22	A. Two boys.	
23	Q. Sherry, your mother was Ernestine Davis; is that	
24	correct?	
25	A. That's correct.	
	The Control of the Co	

1	Q. You have had limited contact with your father	
2	because he has been in prison these many years. Is he	
3	meaningful to you despite that limited contact?	
4	A. Meaningful as in?	
5	Q. Does he have meaning to you?	
6	A. Yes, he does.	
7	Q. Can you tell me what that is?	
8	A. He is my father.	
9	Q. He killed your mother?	
10	A. Yes.	09:58AM
11	Q. For some that would be a hard hill to overcome?	
12	A. It was very hard. It was very hard. It was a	
13	burden that I carried for a long time.	
14	Q. You are aware that this three-judge panel is going	
15	to determine whether the sentence of death is an appropriate	
16	sentence again for your father?	
17	A. I am aware of that.	
18	Q. All right. Is there anything you would like to	
19	tell the three-judge panel that might encourage them not to	
20	impose that death sentence?	09:58AM
21	A. Over the years, growing up, I have held it was	
22	almost like a grudge, you know, I want to say it was a little	
23	hatred, you know, a lot of grievance there, but I have	
24	forgiven him even though this was my mother. I have forgiven	
25	him that is just something I don't want to carry that	

1	anymore. And it has drawn the two of us together. We do, you	
2	know, again, have a strong bond. And I have had my mother	
3	taken away from me. I would not like to see my father taken	
4	away from me as well.	
5	Q. If he were given one of the life sentences and	
6	never got out of prison, would you continue to have a	
7	relationship with him?	
8	A. Yes, I would.	
9	Q. Continue to write him?	
10	A. Yes, I would.	09:59AM
11	Q. Talk with him?	
12	A. That's correct.	
13	MS. COOK-REICH: No further questions.	
14	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Any cross-examination?	
15	MR. OSTER: If we may have just one second, Your	
16	Honor.	
17	JUDGE NASTOFF: Sure.	
18	MR. OSTER: Thank you, Your Honor.	
19	JUDGE NASTOFF: You may proceed	
20	CROSS-EXAMINATION	09:59AM
21	BY MR. OSTER:	
22	Q. My name is Michael Oster, I'm an assistant	
23	prosecutor here in Butler County. I just wanted to ask you a	
24	couple of questions. How many siblings do you have?	
25	A. I have two.	

1	Q. You have two?	
2	A. That's correct.	
3	Q, Okay. So there is more than just you and	
4	Michelle, correct?	
5	A. Well, there were three of us. And one of them has	
6	passed away.	
7	Q. You had a brother his name was Tony; is that	
8	correct?	
9	A. That's correct.	
10	Q. Okay. So if someone said there was only you and	10:00AM
11	Michelle that would be an incorrect family history?	
12	A. Yes.	
13	Q. Okay. And when did you first start having contact	
14	with your father, Mr. Davis?	
15	A. I was a young teenager I was actually in junior	
16	high school when I first started communicating with him, so I	
17	would say I was about 13.	
18	Q. Do you remember what years that was?	
19	A. '81, somewhere around there, maybe. '80.	
20	Q. okay. And was that limited contact at that point?	10:01AM
21	A. Yes, it was.	
22	Q. Okay. And when would you say you first started	
23	having an expanded relationship with him, was that recently?	
24	A. No. I would say it's over the past fifteen years.	
25	Q. And so when was the first time you had visited him	

1	face-t	o-face?	
2		A. I don't remember when it was. It's been quite a	
3	while.		
4		MR. OSTER: That's all the questions we have, Your	
5		Honor.	
6	1	JUDGE NASTOFF: Any further direct examination, or	
7		redirect I should say?	
8		MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor.	
9		JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. And again, this	
10		witness can be permanently released?	10:02AM
11		MS. COOK-REICH: Yes.	
12		JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Ma'am, your testimony	
13		is complete, you are released from any subpoenas and	
14		are you free to go about your business, thank you.	
15		THE WITNESS: Thank you.	
L6		MS. COOK-REICH: If I could have a second to make	
17		sure another witness is out here.	
18		JUDGE NASTOFF: That's fine.	
19		MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, we call Charles	
20		Tipton.	10:03AM
21		CHARLES TIPTON	
22	having	been first duly sworn, was examined and testified under	
23	oath a	s follows:	
24		JUDGE NASTOFF: Sir, as you testify, if you could	
25		just make sure that that microphone is reasonably close	

1	and you can move it around, you can move the base.	
2	THE WITNESS: Thank you.	
3	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. You may proceed.	
4	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
5	BY MS. COOK-REICH:	
6	Q. State your name for the record, please?	
7	A. Charles Tipton.	
8	Q. And Mr. Tipton, where do you live?	
9	A. I live in Forest Park.	
10	Q. And who lives there with you?	10:04AM
11	A. My wife, and daughter.	
12	Q. Okay. Which daughter?	
13	A. Carol.	
14	Q. Okay. And that is actually your stepdaughter?	
15	A. That is my stepdaughter also, yes.	
16	Q. You previously testified at Von's mitigation in	
17	1984; is that correct?	
18	A. Yes, I did for a few seconds.	
19	Q. And just for the record, the man seated over here	
20	to the right in the tan shirt is?	10:04AM
21	A. That is Von, Red Davis.	
22	Q. Red is a nickname of his?	
23	A. Yes, it is.	
24	Q. Do you call him by Red?	
25	A. I call him by Red.	
	EACH TO BE SEED TO BE	

1	Q.	Okay. I will try to do that so that I don't	T .
2	confuse you		
3	Α.	Thank you.	
4	Q.	How old are you?	
5	À.	I am 77.	
6	Q.	And are you married to Von's mother?	
7	Α.	I am.	
8	Q.	And her name is?	
9	Α.	Alluster Tipton.	
10	Q.	And I am going to ask you how old is she?	10:05AM
11	Á.	She is 83.	
12	Q.	Because I don't want to ask her.	
13	Α.	Thank you.	1
14	Q.	When did you get married to Alluster?	
15	Α.	We got married August 5th, 1962.	
16	Q.	And I would tell her you were very quick with that	
17	answer, you	knew the date and the year.	
18	Α.	Thank you.	
19	Q.	If Von was born in 1950 how old would he have been	
20	when you and	d his mother married?	10:05AM
21	Α.	Well, I can only guess that Von was about nine or	
22	ten, somewh	ere along in that age.	
23	Q.	Before you and your wife married, did Alluster	
24	live with h	er mother?	
25	Á.	Yes, she did.	
- 27			1

1	Q.	Okay. With the other siblings, with her other	1
2	children?		
3	Α.	Yes, she did.	
4	Q.	Do you know who else lived in that household?	
5	Α.	No, I really don't.	1
6	Q.	Okay. You are familiar with the name Nick Davis?	
7	Α.	Yes, I am.	
8	Q.	Okay. Who is that, or who was that?	
9	Α.	That is the father of Von and his siblings.	
10	Q.	Okay. And did you know Nick Davis?	10:06AM
11	Α.	I knew him per se as a person in the neighborhood	
1.2	when they w	ere all we were all growing up, I knew him.	
13	Q.	Okay. Did you know Nick to be a drinker?	
14	A.	No, not really. I didn't associate with him to	
15	that extent		
16	Q.	After you and Alluster have three children	
17	together; i	s that correct?	
18	Α.	That is correct.	
19	Q.	Okay. So Alluster, including her son Gregory who	
20	died as an	infant, has ten children?	10:06AM
21	Α.	That's correct.	
22	Q.	The three children that you have together, Michael	
23	is the olde	st; is that correct?	
24	À.	Michael is the oldest.	
25	Q.	Where does he reside?	
	4		1

1	Α.	Michael now is in a halfway house somewhere in	
2	Cincinnati.		
3	Q.	He had previously been to prison?	
4	Α.	Yes, he has.	
5	Q.	And your second child, or your middle child,	
6	Lavonne?		
7	Α.	She was killed in a train accident.	
8	Q.	And what about Carlos, the third child?	
9	Α.	Carlos is now working for the State in Kentucky.	
10	Q.	Is there any activity let me rephrase. Von has	10:07A
11	been in pris	son a large number of years; is that correct?	
12	Α.	That is correct.	
13	Q.	Okay. Prior to him going to prison, did you and	
14	Von share ar	ny particular activity that you liked to do	
15	together?		
16	Α.	Oh, yes, we were fishermen.	
17	Q.	You were fishermen?	ŀ
18	Α.	We were fishermen.	
19	Q.	Would you say that that brought you closer?	
20	Α.	Yes, we were very close. We were very, very close	10:07A
21	and we'd go	fishing every Saturday. We never missed a	
22	Saturday.		
23	Q.	And what would you guys talk about when you went	
24	fishing?		
25	Α.	Oh, the one that got away.	
			1

1	Q. Fishermen talk?	
2	A. And hurry up and come on. Just little things,	
3	nothing much, nothing personal. Just we'll be glad when we	
4	get a bite.	
5	Q. Did you guys talk about fishing topics, but not	
6	personal issues?	
7	A. No, we never talked personal issues.	
8	Q. Okay. You're obviously aware that these three	
9	Judges seated here are going to decide whether to impose the	
10	death sentence on Von?	10:0BAM
11	A. Yes, I am.	
12	Q. Is Von meaningful to you?	
13	A. Von is very meaningful to me: Growing up, he was	
14	a child that every parent would want to have. Never a day in	
15	trouble. He would clean every Saturday. The house, the	
16	windows, but on the end was a reward, can I use the car.	
17	other than that, he was a very good child growing up.	
18	Q. While von has been on death row for 25 years, have	
19	you visited with him or exchanged mail or calls?	
20	A. I visited him when I was able to. When I got to I	10:09AM
21	am not able to travel any distance over thirty minutes.	
22	Q. He is much farther than thirty minutes away?	
23	A. That is correct.	
24	Q. His mother Alluster has some health issues also?	
25	A. Very.	

1	Q. Does she have health issues that do not allow her	
2	to go visit him?	
3	A. No, it is not that they don't allow her. But she	
4	has emphysema, asthma, she is on oxygen 24/7, so she can't	
5	make them long journeys.	
6	Q. Despite not visiting with him, do you exchange	
7	mail, do you write to him?	
8	A. Yes, I write to him, he writes to me, and we cover	
9	all kind of little topics and subjects, and fishing is among	
10	that group I guarantee you.	10:10AM
11	Q. Would you ask this Court to impose the death	
12	sentence or one of the life sentences?	
13	A. My own feeling I would love to see the life	
14	sentence. I am like every parent, I love my children. They	
15	do bad, they have to pay the penalty and the consequences, but	
16	other than that, I still want to see him living.	
17	Q. Even though you even if a life sentence is	
18	imposed he is probably never going to get out of prison?	
19	A. Yes.	
20	Q. You will never be able to fish together?	10:10AM
21	A. No, we won't, but we can still talk and	
22	communicate.	
23	MS. COOK-REICH: I have no further questions.	
24	Thank you.	
25	JUDGE NASTOFF: Any cross-examination?	

1	MR. EICHEL: Just a few things.	11
2	CROSS-EXAMINATION	
3	BY MR. EICHEL:	
4	Q. One follow-up on one thing, Mr. Davis, good	1
5	morning.	
6	A. Tipton.	
7	Q. When you said he would clean the house every	4
8	Saturday at the end of it his question was always can I use	
9	the car?	
10	A. well, most likely that was a reward, yes.	10:11AM
11	Q. And most likely or was it always, if he if it	
12	pleased you gave him the car?	
13	A. Yeah, I gave him the car for a few hours. He	1
14	would bring it back.	
15	Q. He was a close son, he considers you dad and you	
16	consider him son?	
17	A. That is correct. Even though they were my	
18	stepchildren, I didn't utilize that word when we were	
19	together, it was always son and daughter.	
20	Q. Right.	10:11AM
21	A. Family.	
22	 Q. And like you feel with any of your children, 	
23	stepchildren or otherwise, they are your children?	
24	A. They are my children.	
25	Q. Right. Now, Nick Davis was moved and out of the	

1	picture years before you came into the picture; is that	
2	correct?	
3	A. That is correct.	
4	Q. And if your are you saying Von was about nine	
5	or ten when you came into the picture?	
6	A. Well, he was about nine or ten when I came into	
7	the picture. We didn't get married right away. We dated for	
8	a few years.	
9	Q. Mr. Tipton, I am assuming you're retired today?	
10	A. No. I am working in security, I still have plans,	10:12AM
11	children went to college, I try to help with their expenses so	
12	I went back to work, retired in 1990.	
13	Q. And in the 1960's, '70's, what was your occupation	
14	then?	
15	A. I was an employee of the General Electric Company	
16	in the industrial division, I was in customer service.	
17	Q. And you're basically a working man?	
18	A. Yes, sir, I surely am.	
19	Q. Okay. All right. No other questions I have.	
20	Thank you, sir.	10:13AM
21	THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.	
22	MS. COOK-REICH: Couple of follow-up questions.	
23	JUDGE NASTOFF: Sure.	
24	REDIRECT EXAMINATION	
25	BY MS. COOK-REICH:	

1	Q. Before you and your wife married, you were married	
2	before; is that correct?	
3	A. Yes, I was married for a few years before.	
4	Q. And you had children of that prior marriage?	
5	A. I had two children.	
6	Q. And you supported them with your income?	
7	A. Yes, I did.	
8	Q. And before you and Alluster were married, did she	
9	live in what was called the Barricks?	
10	A. No. Before we married, it wasn't the Barricks, it	10:14AM
11	was in the housing units in Hamilton, Ohio. Right there on	
12	Front Street.	
13	Q. And I must have written it down wrong. What year	
14	did you and Alluster get married?	
15	A. 1962.	
16	MS. COOK-REICH: Thank you.	R
17	JUDGE NASTOFF: Any further cross?	
18	MR. EICHEL: No, Your Honor.	
19	JUDGE NASTOFF: And again, this witness may be	
20	permanently released?	10:14AM
21	MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor.	
22	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Sir, your testimony is	
23	complete. You are released from any subpoenas and you	
24	are free to go about your business. Thank you.	
25	THE WITNESS: Thank you very much, Judges.	

1	MS. COOK-REICH: I next call Alluster Tipton.	Ĺ
2	ALLUSTER TIPTON	
3	having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified under	
4	oath as follows:	
5	JUDGE NASTOFF: Ma'am, if you would do your best	ľ
6	to try to keep your voice up.	
7	THE WITNESS: I will try, okay.	
8	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
9	BY MS. COOK-REICH:	
10	Q. Can you state your name for the record, please?	10:16AM
11	A. Alluster Tipton.	
12	Q. Alluster?	
13	A. Alluster Tipton.	
14	Q. Alluster, where do you live?	
15	A. : Forest Park, Ohio.	
16	Q. And who do you live there with?	
17	A. My husband and daughter.	
18	Q. Okay. And your daughter is Carol?	
19	A. My daughter is Carol.	
20	Q. And your husband is Charles?	10:17AM
21	A. Yes.	
22	Q. And do you know the gentleman seated over here to	
23	the right in the tan shirt?	
24	A. Yes, I do.	
25	Q. And who is that?	
		1

1	A. That is my son. Von.	
2	Q. And you call him by Von?	
3	A. I usually call him Red.	
4	Q. Okay. Alluster, how many children have you had?	
5	A. Ten.	
6	Q. Ten children. Okay. And can you tell me in order	
7	of children?	
8	A. Well	
9	Q. I know it is not a test, but	
10	A. Well, let's see. There is Elliot, Von, Carol, I	10:17AM
11	might not get them in order here. Elliot, Von, Carol,	
12	Charles, Victor, Joanne, Lavonne, had one that passed that was	
13	Gregory. Did I get them all?	
14	Q. You missed Michael and Carlos?	
15	A. Pardon.	
16	Q. Michael and Carlos?	
17	A. Oh, Michael and Carlos.	
18	Q. Gregory, do you remember between which children he	
19	was born?	
20	A. Pardon?	10:18AM
21	Q. Gregory, your child that died, do you recall	
22	A. That is the one that died, yes.	
23	Q. Do you recall which children he was born between?	
24	A. Greg was born in '56, I think it was, he was three	
25	months old when he passed.	
	TILL M CUTTER RPR	

1	Q. So he was after Joanne?	ľ
2	A. No, before Joanne.	
3	Q. It was before Joanne? Okay. Elliot and Von are	
4	your two first children; is that correct?	
5	A. Yes.	
6	Q. And they were born a year apart?	
7	A. Yes.	
8	Q. And then there is another year between Von and his	
9	sister Carol?	
10	A. Yeah, Elliot was born in '45.	10:19AM
11	Q. And what year was Von born?	
12	A. Von was born in '46 and Carol was born in '47.	
13	Q. And what year was Charles born?	1
14	A. Charles was born in '49 I think it was.	
15	Q. And Victor has already testified he said he was	
16	born in '50; is that right?	
17	A. Was that Victor? I think he was born in, oh,	
18	yeah, '50.	
19	Q. And Joanne was born in what year?	
20	A. Joanne was born in, let's see she is 51. She is	10:19AM
21	50, so let's see. 50 from I am sorry, right now I can't	
22	Q. '59, does that sound right, if she is 50 this	
23	year?	
24	A. '59, she must have been born about I don't	
25	know.	
	TILL M. CUTTER, RPR	

1	Q.	Okay. well, I will stop testing you on your kids.	1
2	Α.	I know her birthday is	
3	Q.	I will ask you about your upbringing.	
4	Α.	All right.	
5	Q.	How many siblings do you have yourself?	
6	Α.	How many siblings do I have?	
7	Q.	Yes.	
8	Α.	I am an only child.	
9	Q.	okay.	
10	Α.	I had a half-brother, I mean, but my mother, I am	10:20AM
11	only one t	hrough her.	
12	Q.	Okay. Alluster, you testified in Von's previous	
13	1984 mitig	ation trial; is that correct?	
14	Α.	Yes.	
15	Q.	You came, well, not to this courtroom, but to the	
16	old courth	ouse and testified; is that correct?	
17	Α.	Yes.	
18	Q.	Do you have some health problems?	
19	Α.	Do I have health problems? Yes, I do.	
20	Q.	What are they?	10:20AM
21	Α.	Bronchitis, emphysema.	
22	Q.	You were first married to Nick Davis; is that	
23	correct?		
24	Α.	Yeah.	
25	Q.	And do you remember what year you married him?	

1	A. '45.	
2	Q. Okay. And how old were you when you got married	
3	to Nick?	
4	A. Eighteen.	
5	Q. And were you pregnant at the time when you and	
6	Nick married?	
7	A. Yes.	
8	Q. Okay. You were pregnant with Elliot?	
9	A. With Elliot.	
10	Q. How long were you married to Nick Davis?	10:21AM
11	A. Oh, on average about a little over nine years.	
12	Q. Okay. During that nine year marriage, was Nick	
13	present in the household the whole time?	
14	A. No.	
15	Q. okay. How would you describe when Nick was there	
16	or when Nick wasn't there?	
17	A. How would I describe? I'm sorry, I have a hearing	
18	problem.	
19	Q. We forgot that one, I'll try to speak up. Could	
20	you give me an indication of how often Nick was in the	10:21AM
21	household?	
22	A. well, when we first got married Nick was in the	
23	service when we first got married, then after he got out and	1
24	got a job, he was in and out, really.	
25	Q. He would come live with the family?	

1	A. He would come in and he would go out. For the	
2	first six months it was okay, I guess, and then after that he	
3	got a job and, you know, he was in and out.	
4	Q. Okay. Two of your children who have the Davis	
5	name, don't have Nick as their father, is that correct,	
6	biologically?	
7	A. Yes.	
8	Q. And they have two different fathers; is that	1
9	correct?	
10	A. Yes.	10:22AM
11	Q. Would that be indicative of Nick being in and out	
12	of the household, in and out of your family's life?	
13	A. Yes.	
14	Q. If Nick wasn't there to support the family,	
15	financially or emotionally, who provided you the emotional or	
16	financial support during those nine years that you were	
17	married?	
18	A. When Nick wasn't there? My mother and my family.	
19	Q. Your family?	
20	A. Yes.	10:23AM
21	Q. Would it be fair to say that you and your kids	
22	stayed with your family a lot?	
23	A. Yes, we did.	
24	Q. Okay. And what are their names, your family?	
25	A. My family, I stayed with my mother.	
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1	Q. Okay. And your great aunt?	
2	A. Pardon?	
3	Q. And your aunt?	
4	A. Yes, my mother and my aunt.	
5	Q. Okay. And very early on you stayed with your	
6	grandmother, your mom and your aunt; is that correct?	
7	A. Yes, early, yeah, early.	
8	Q. Okay. Do you recall how old Von was when you and	
9	Charles Tipton got married?	
10	A. When Charles and I got married? We got married	10:23AM
11	I think he was a teenager.	
12	Q. Okay. Would you say that while living with your	
13	mother and aunt, they helped raise the children in the	
14	household?	
15	A. Yes.	
16	Q. Okay. It was kind of like a family effort?	
17	A. Yes.	
18	Q. Okay. Von has been in prison a significant amount	
19	of his life; is that correct?	
20	A. Yes.	10:24AM
21	Q. Okay. While he has been in prison, have you had	
22	contact with him?	
23	A. Yes.	
24	Q. While he has been in prison on death row for the	
25	last 25 years have you had contact with him?	
	TILL M. CUTTER, RPR	

Yes, through letters, yes. 1 A. Have you visited with him? 2 0. No, I haven't been able to visit. 3 Is your health and the distance a difficulty for 4 Q. 5 you? Yeah, my health has been bad. 6 Α. You are aware that these three Judges are going to 7 Q. decide whether to impose the death sentence? 8 9 Yes. Q. You are aware that they have another option to 10:24AM 10 impose a life sentence? 11 12 A. Yes. Q. Are you asking the Court, these three Judges to 13 impose a death sentence or a life sentence on your son? 14 A. Pardon? 15 Are you asking these three judges to impose a 16 death sentence on your son or a life sentence? 17 A. Not to death, for sure. 18 If Von was given a life sentence, do you feel he 19 Q. could still play a part in your life? 10:25AM 20 A. What? 21 Q. If Von is given a life sentence, do you believe 22 your son could still play a part in your live, even from 23 24 prison? 25 Yes. Yes. Α.

> JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596

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1	Q.	Can you tell me how your son is meaningful to you?	1
2	Α.		
3	Q.		
4		The second of the second secon	
- X	A.	elephone calls if possible, but I wouldn't be able	
5			
6	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON OF	He will always be a part of my life.	1
7	Q.	You have had contact with Fran Welland; is that	1
8	correct?	Fran?	
9	Α.	Yes.	
10	Q.	Fran has visited with you?	10:26AM
11	Α.	Pardon?	
12	Q.	Fran has visited with you?	
13	Α.	Yes, she has.	
14	Q.	And your family and the rest of your family?	
15	Α.	Yes.	
16		MS. COOK-REICH: If I may have just a second,	1
17	Juc	lge.	
18	Q.	(BY MS. COOK-REICH) Did you know Nick Davis to	
19	drink, to	be a drinker?	
20	Α.	Pardon?	10:27AM
21	Q.	Nick Davis?	
22	Α.	Nick Davis?	
23	Q.	Uh-huh, do you recall him to be a drinker?	
24	Α.	Yes.	
25	Q.	was that part of a problem in your marriage?	
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1	A. Yes.	1
2	Q. And the family life?	
3	A. Yes, it was.	
4	MS. COOK-REICH: If I could have one second,	
5	Judge. Alluster, that is all of the questions I have	
6	for you, one of these gentlemen might have a question.	
7	Thank you very much.	
8	JUDGE NASTOFF: Cross-examination.	
9	MR. EICHEL: May it please the Court, we have no	
10	questions of this lady.	10:28AM
11	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Ma'am, your testimony	
12	is complete, so they will go ahead and escort you out	
13	at this time.	
14	THE WITNESS: Thank you.	
15	MS. COOK-REICH: The defense would call Carol	
16	Smith, Your Honor.	
17	CAROL SMITH	
18	having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified under	
19	oath as follows:	
20	DIRECT EXAMINATION	10:28AM
21	BY MS. COOK-REICH:	
22	Q. Can you state your name for the record, please?	
23	A. Carol Smith.	
24	Q. Carol, where do you live?	
25	A. Forest Park, Ohio.	
		Ţ

1	Q. You live with your mother and stepfather?	1
2	A. Yes.	
3	Q. Do you know the man seated over here to the right	
4	in the tan shirt?	
5	A. Yes.	
6	Q. Who is that?	
7	A. My brother, Von Davis.	
8	Q. Carol, there has been some testimony that you are	
9	the third of ten total children born to Alluster; is that	
10	correct?	10:29AM
11	A. Yes.	
12	Q. And you, Elliot and Von are a year apart?	
13	A. Yes.	
14	Q. Okay. So that makes him just a year older than	
15	you are?	
16	A. Yes.	
17	Q. And you are the apparently the second I'm	
18	sorry, you are first daughter born?	
19	A. First oldest daughter, yeah.	
20	Q. Who is your father?	10:30AM
21	A. Nicholas Davis, deceased.	
22	Q. Deceased. Do you consider him to be a father?	
23	A. No. Charles Tipton is my father.	
24	Q. Was Nick Davis around while you were growing up?	
25	A. No.	
		,

1	Q. Okay. Do you have any memories of him while you	
2	were younger?	
3	A. Vague. Seeing him, I guess, I can remember seeing	
4	him maybe twice as a very young child.	
5	Q. And do you recall how old you were when Charles,	
6	your father, and Alluster, your mother, married?	
7	A. I was about ten.	
8	Q. Do you recall your biological father being in and	
9	out of the house at all or do you just have vague	
10	recollections of him?	10:31AM
11	A. In and out of the house, no.	
12	Q. Which one of those two words do you agree with?	
13	A. Out of the house.	
14	Q. Out of the house. Prior to your mother marrying	
15	Charles, do you recall where you lived?	
16	A. On Hamilton.	
17	Q. Do you remember who you lived there with?	
18	A. There was a large family, my grandmother, my great	
19	aunt, my great uncle, my great uncle's wife, my brothers.	
20	Q. Okay. Did your mother work?	10:31AM
21	A. Yes.	
22	Q. Okay. Did your grandmother work?	
23	A. Yes.	
24	Q. Did your great aunt work?	
25	A. Yes, everybody in the household worked.	

Q. Okay. Could you tell us which one of those three 1 females was the head of the household? 2 A. There was no single head of household. Every 3 grown up in that family was a parent and told us exactly what 4 to do and they all raised us as equals. 5 Are you employed, Carol? 6 Q. 7 Yes. A. Where at? 8 Q. I work for Interim Home Healthcare. 9 And how far did you go in school? 10 10:32AM Q. I graduated from high school, I took some side 11 courses just for what, better improvement. Like, I took a 12 partial -- I took a real estate course, I took nursing 13 courses. I have taken a few other courses just to be taking 14 them. 15 Okay. Of the Davis children, you were the first 16 0. to graduate from high school; is that correct? 17 A. Yes. 18 von did not graduate from high school? 19 Q. 10:33AM 20 Α. Elliot did not graduate from high school? 21 0. 22 A. No. Elliot still lives in town? 23 Q. 24 Yes. A. He is ill currently? 25 Q.

1	Α.	Yes.	1
2	Q.	Where did you go to high school at?	
3	Α.	Garfield.	
4	Q.	Do you know where your brothers Elliot and Von	
5	went to?		
6	Α.	Garfield.	
7	Q.	You have two children yourself?	ľ
8	Α.	Yes.	
9	Q.	And their names?	
10	Α.	Duane Davis and Loray Thompson.	10:33AM
11	Q.	And Loray Thompson, has actually been charged,	
12	convicted o	of an aggravated murder; is that correct?	
13	Α.	True.	
14	Q.	And he, in fact, faced the death penalty at one	
15	time; is th	nat correct?	
16	Α.	I don't remember nothing about a death penalty.	
17	Q.	Did he have a capital case where he had two	
18	attorneys?		
19	Α.	Yes.	
20	Q.	Do you recall that case?	10:33AM
21	Α.	Yes.	
22	Q.	You didn't testify at his mitigation trial?	
23	Α.	No, I did not.	
24	Q.	Are there any special or significant memories you	
25	have of you	r brother, Von, that you remember from growing up	
			J

together?

A. Childhood memories that I don't think kids will have nowadays, but we was -- we all got along great. We played a lot of childhood games. I was the Tom boy because all of the elder brothers and all of the other boys in the neighborhood, I was the Tom boy. We played sports together baseball, basketball, football, we played tag, hide and go seek, all of the childhood games that kids don't know anything about now. We built our own go carts and skate mobiles and you name it, we did it. I went night crawler hunting with my brother to go get the worms for my father and my brother and them to go fishing all of the time.

10:34AM

We played at the community center because kids actually could go there and enjoy theirselves and it was just fun growing up, then.

Q. Victor has already testified this morning and I want to see if you agree with the statement he made. He said that he was the favorite of the family, would that be an accurate?

10:35AM

- A. The favorite? What you do mean by favorite?
- Q. Your grandmother's favorite?
- A. My grandmother's favorite, yes. You have to understand why. We picked on Victor. So somebody had to protect him.
 - Q. Is your brother von important to you even if he is

128 serving a life sentence? 1 A. Yes. Very much so. 2 Q. He has been on death row 25 years. How have you 3 kept in touch with him? 4 Through letters and phone calls. 5 Okay. You know that these three Judges are going 6 to decide whether to impose the death sentence? 7 8 A. Yes. Q. You are aware that they have a life sentence 9 option, two life sentence options? 10:36AM 10 11 A. Yes. Q. Which of those two choices, life or death, are you 12 asking these Judges to impose? 13 A. A life. Life. Life. 14 Q. Do you think that even while in prison forever, 15 for the rest of his life, you could still have a relationship 16 with your brother Von? 17 A. Yes. 18 You would still write to him? 19 10:35AM Yes. 20 A. You still call and talk? 21 Q. 22 A. Yes. Okay. You have a big family? 23 Q. Yes. Α. 24 Q. You come from siblings of ten? 25

1	Α.	Yes ₊	1
2	Q.	Are you close with Von's daughter Sherry?	
3	Α.	Yes.	
4	Q.	Have had family gatherings?	
5	Α.	Yes.	
6	Q.	Von has not been able to be there?	
7	Α.	True, yes.	
8	Q.	Fran Welland has attended a family gathering?	
9	Α.	Yes.	
10	Q.	Do you ever receive any mail from Von with	10:37AM
11	trinkets?		
12	Α.	Yes. He is good for sending articles and trinkets	
13	to pass aro	und to everybody.	
14	Q.	Are you aware where Sherry Davis works?	
15	Α.	Yes.	
16	Q.	Where does she work?	
17	Α.	Hamilton Butler County Sheriff's Department,	1
18	Q.	What do you want these three Judges to know about	
19	your brothe	r Von that might encourage them to give a sentence	
20	of life, on	e of the life sentences versus death?	10:37AM
21	Α.	Even though things have gone the way that they	
22	have, you s	till have a good person deep inside. And I know it	
23	is hard on	everybody, the Butlers and my family, and I don't	
24	see where i	t will serve any purpose with a death sentence.	
25	It's, some	people say it is closure, but it is not closure.	

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Then you running out to the cemetery looking at a stone and crying over it. And I know it is not going to help my mother and my father to know that he is locked up for life, but it is a life, and I would rather see him -- I don't know how he feels about it, but I would rather see him or know that he is still living out his life the best he can behind those bars. And I just hope that the Butlers can understand that we are suffering, right along with them. And -- I'm sorry. But it is a life. And I know he has taken them, but the part that he does that is good right now, I would like to see it continued. MARE: 01 And I know that he's going to deal with whatever the decision is, and I know we all have to, I just hope that it is the right decision. Q. Thank you. One of the gentlemen might have a question for you. MR. EICHEL: Your Honor, no questions. JUDGE NASTOFF: Ma'am, your testimony is complete you can take a few of those with you if you need to but your testimony is complete and you go about your business. THE WITNESS: Thank you. JUDGE NASTOFF: Can we have one moment? MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, we need check to see if there is another witness.

10:39AM

(Judges confer off the record.)

JUDGE NASTOFF: When Mr. Porter returns I want to 1 put something on the record. The record will reflect 2 that both Mr. Davis' attorneys are present as well as 3 he is, and representatives from the State are present. 4 During the testimony of the last witness, Carol Smith, 5 she indicated that she was the mother of Loray Thompson 6 and I just felt that it is necessary to disclose on the 7 record that I was a member of the prosecution team 8 against Loray Thompson, in fact, I argued to the jury 9 that he should receive the death sentence. It was not 10 imposed, he received one of the life sentences in that 11 case. I can tell you that it has no impact on the way 12 that I would weigh her testimony, but again, in the 13 interest of full disclosure I do feel that I should 14 make that known to everyone. I had no knowledge I 15 mean, Smith, Thompson, Davis there was no notice to me 16 that that would come up at all. But I did want to 17 indicate that for the record, and if either side has 18 any questions for me, about that issue feel free to ask 19 those. Is there anything from the State? 20 21 22 23 24

10:41AM

10:42AM

MR. EICHEL: Your Honor, please, it slipped my mind that you were on that prosecution team, so I was going to object to relevancy, but then I thought I chose not to, matter of strategy.

JUDGE NASTOFF: Go ahead.

25

MR. PORTER: In interest of full candor, we were aware that Your Honor, that you were involved in the prosecution, and we made a decision long ago not to challenge you on that.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Okay. Well, I just again, in the interest of wanting everything out there, I thought that I should state that. Are you prepared to proceed then with your next witness?

MR. PORTER: We are, Your Honor. Cynthia Mausser.

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, before the witness comes in, I would object to this witness being called.

JUDGE NASTOFF: Okay. All right. Well, why don't we go ahead and be heard on that matter first.

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, Ms. Mausser is the chair of the Adult Parole Authority.

mention I guess, since we are doing all of this, that I serve on the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, Cynthia Mausser, if she is not a member, she certainly is present at a large number of those meetings, I know her, but only professionally through those meetings. Other than contact in those meeting, the only other contact I had is that she had invited me at one point to attend a parole hearing to observe. Of course my schedule, her schedule never allowed that to take place

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at least as of yet, but I do want to indicate that I do

-- I am familiar with Ms. Mausser as well, but again, I

only know her professionally and I can judge her

credibility the same as any other witness but if she

were to testify.

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, a couple of reasons, first 1992 case of State v. Mills, M-I-L-L-S, 62 Ohio State 3rd 357, I believe the pinpoint cite would be 374, in discussing whether or not a trial Judge erred in failing to instruct in the possibility of parole, the Court stated that release on parole other than specified after a minimum of 20 or 30 years and a life sentence does not relate to the specified statutory factors and is a nebulous area which the trial court may legitimately avoid. Further, we would state and I would proffer to this Court, I have spoken to Ms. Mausser, Ms. Mausser is a member of a board, one person, statutorily that board has to have between seven to twelve people on that board. Ms. Mausser herself could not testify and has told me that she would not be in a position to be able to testify whether or not she would vote for parole or not vote for parole, it would be improper for her to say that she could not say what a majority of the board would do as they are not here. None of the board members, even

10:44AM

10:45AM

if all seven or twelve were present would be able to say how they would vote because this case is not in front of them. It has not been presented to them. The entire thing would be speculation in which they could not be able to adequately express an opinion. It would be similar, I think the case of State v. Jenkins, the 1984 case where they first tried testimony of social scientists and statistics, possibilities, that was an Ohio Supreme Court case for the record, 15 Ohio State 3rd, 164, it failed to show a number of things as to deterrents and murder.

There has been cases that have talked about how much something costs and that is not relevant to the

10:46AM

There has been cases that have talked about how much something costs and that is not relevant to the specifics of this individual and his factors. And it cannot be forgotten that that is what the Court is here to weigh, is the specifics to this individual. Ms. Mausser, as the head of this board cannot discuss what the board would do on a case that is not before her. Going outside the touch of Ohio, I know the Supreme Court of Missouri has looked at this issue in the case of W-I-L-C-H-E-R, Wilcher vs. State, 1997, 697, SO.2D 1087, and they found that because parole is not automatic, that no person has a right to it, allowing argument or testimony regarding a possibility of the defendant some day being paroled is in effect inviting

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the jury, in this case the three-judge panel, to speculate how ten years in the future the parole board may exercise its legislatively granted discretionary authority. This would introduce into the sentencing proceedings an arbitrary fact, while obviously not the Court, the State of Ohio court, the wording, the reasoning, falls perfectly in line with Ohio statutes and is something that Ms. Mausser simply cannot do. Ms. Mausser could not promise you that she would be on the parole board when Mr. Davis' case is heard if it ever is heard. be entire speculation because she is only a member of

10:47AM

And so, Your Honor, because it is not A, relevant because it is not specific to this defendant, it would one of seven to twelve persons on a board that does not even have this case in front of it. She cannot promise us that she would be on the board at the time it came in front of it, and she could not give an opinion as to how she, herself, would even vote. This is entirely irrelevant and speculative and should not be in front of this three-judge panel for this matter.

10:48AM

JUDGE NASTOFF: Thank you, Mr. Oster. Mr. Porter, Ms. Cook-Reich, do you wish to respond?

MR. PORTER: I do, Your Honor. I first direct Court to State vs. Bradley, 42 Ohio State 3rd, 136.

Pinpoint cite 149. The Court held, quoting now from 1 the Court, the Ohio Supreme Court, similar 2 consideration should be given under RC 2929.04(D)(7) to 3 the probability that appellate will never be released 4 from prison, if sentenced to life in prison, the weight 5 of this consideration is minimal substantially however 6 by the fact that appellate was in the penal institution 7 when the attack occurred. Obviously, the second 8 sentence doesn't apply. The first sentence does apply. 9 Going ahead and looking at the case of State vs. 10 Campbell, C-A-M-P-B-E-L-L, 90 Ohio State 3rd, 320 11 pinpoint cite on this would be 327, quote, and this is 12 in parens, although the State contends that this is not 13 a mitigating factor at all, with respect to whether he 14 will ever be released, we have -- and we have 15 recognized that consideration shall be given under 16 2929.04(D)(7) to the probability that appellate will 17 never be released from prison if sentenced to a life in 18 19 prison. There is a unique situation in this case. And I 20 21

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There is a unique situation in this case. And I know, Judge Nastoff, we have been before you for two years and every time we said there is a unique situation in this case. We could have probably pulled (inaudible), there is in this case a very, with respect to this issue, a very unique thing, because Von is

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going to be parole eligible in six years, so normally if this Court was deciding on a -- to impose thirty to life or death, the Court would actually be looking at him having to serve thirty years. It becomes a much different equation in this case because he is parole eligible in six years and I think that issue has to be addressed.

we have, and again with all due respect to the prosecutor, we will be in a position of surprise and affirmative damage if she testifies as the prosecution is suggesting because we, in fact, interviewed her four months ago and Ms. Cook will testify, if necessary, that that is not what we were told.

10:50AM

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. One thing that I will indicate before we go forward and I think probably what would be -- what I would recommend is that we take a brief break, it's probably a good time to take a brief break anyway, provide us with copies of Mills, Campbell, Bradley for us to review. But what I am going to indicate is the materials that are put out by the Ohio Judicial College on capital cases, it's something that I have used as a resource in preparing for the capital cases that have been before this Court. On the outline they list mitigating factors and it's under 7, any other factor that is relevant to the issue

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of whether the offender should be sentenced to death, subsection P, probability if not released from prison, and the citation is to the Campbell case. I can indicate that this Court relied on Campbell in citing that as a mitigating factor in the Geldridge case and I think that was included in the sentencing opinion of the Court that that was one of the factors.

I can't remember as I sit here now how much weight was given to it, but it was a factor that existed and was considered by the panel in that case. But, in all fairness, I think that I -- that was a case of life without parole. This is not, so I would be willing to read those cases before we rule and I think that -- I don't think that either of you are familiar with Bradley, Campbell or Mills off the top of your heads, are you?

JUDGE SPAETH: Sure.

JUDGE NASTOFF: Are you?

JUDGE SPAETH: Absolutely.

JUDGE NASTOFF: So any objection to my proposal that we take a brief break?

JUDGE PATER: Let me ask a follow-up question or two before we do that. The response given by defense counsel to what was raised by the State's counsel, I think to not address the primary objection, and the 10:52AM

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primary objection seemed to be that we are looking at speculation here. I don't know that the State was unaware of the case law that Judge Nastoff cited here and was cited by defense counsel in the Campbell case, that the likelihood of there not being parole is a mitigating factor. That is the case law. We are all bound by that, I believe.

But the fundamental question here seems to me is, how can that, if there is such evidence as there is likelihood that there will not be parole, how can such evidence be introduced? And what was alleged by the State's attorney here by the prosecutor, is that you have a seven to twelve member board; that the board, in fact, is the entity that would make any such decision; that that decision would have to be made and by concession of defense counsel, could only be made at some point at least six years from now; that at that time, there is no assurance whatsoever that Ms. Mausser would be on the board. There is no knowledge whatsoever of who else would be on the board. There is no way to determine how those seven to twelve members would vote. Therefore, anything that Ms. Mausser would say, would have to be speculation. That is the thrust of the State's position it seems to me. And I don't think defense has addressed that at all.

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MR. PORTER: Certainly her past experience is relevant experience, she can speak to that.

JUDGE PATER: Can you proffer? Are you willing

JUDGE PATER: Can you proffer? Are you willing to proffer at this point — are you saying that Ms.

Mausser has experience? Is she going to get on the stand and say, you know, in my experience we have had ten cases where a person has been convicted of a first murder, he was convicted of a second murder, he was eligible for parole after 30 years, 25 years, 20 years, and in all of those cases, the parole — the request for parole was rejected, is that the kind of specific testimony that we are going to hear or are we just going to hear I think? What can you proffer?

MR. PORTER: It is my belief based upon our conversation with her through three or four months ago, is that she will say based upon similar factors, that

she has seen in other cases, she would not anticipate that he would ever be paroled.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. I think we know what we are dealing with.

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MR. OSTER: If I may, the only thing I would say is looking at Bradley and Campbell, they talk about consideration being given. Your Honor, citing the Geldridge case, talked about consideration, we are talking about testimony. Testimony still has to meet

Rules of Evidence. You can give consideration in closing argument when they argue that parole is, as they have been stating an option. You can give a consideration as a catch all based upon that, but the Rules of Evidence and testimony can't just be eviscerated because there is a quote, unquote, unique situation. Statutes, Rules of Evidence, still must be followed whether a situation is as ordinary and as plain as day or as unique as there can be. There still are guidelines that we must follow even in the most unique of situations.

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MR. PORTER: If I can respond twofold to that, first is, as the Court well knows, the Court is not locked into the Rules of Evidence in a mitigation capital hearing, and secondly, what I think I hear the prosecutor arguing is, yeah, you can consider this as a mitigating factor, they just can't introduce any evidence on it. I mean, you know, at that point, how can we get up, how can Von get up and argue something as a mitigating factor that you have precluded us from producing testimony? You know, maybe we can do that, I guess I would, if I was the prosecutor, I would object. There would be no evidence. And secondly, if I was a three-judge panel, and I am certainly not trying to put myself in your position, but would I go,

10:56AM

well, I am not going to give that any weight because Porter didn't introduced any testimony.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right.

JUDGE SPAETH: Can I interject, please? The defense team is suggesting that the witness is going to testify as to a probability, that sounds like an opinion to me. It seems to me that we just simply put the witness on the stand, allow the witness to be voir dired before the witness states an opinion, then we will argue whether or not the witness has the proper basis under Rule 702 to the extent it is applicable to this case and that Rule is applicable to this case whether or not that witness has sufficient background, knowledge, experience, that she would be in a position to give this opinion.

10:57AM

And instead of speculating as to what the witness' knowledge, experience, may be of this topic, let's hear from the witness and allow the State to voir dire and then we will determine whether or not she is going to be able to give us an opinion. It sounds like all three of the Judges, myself included, are in agreement that this testimony has some relevance and it is proper in a mitigation hearing, this type of evidence, maybe not this particular testimony or this particular witness, but evidence of the probability of release,

10:58AM

and the likelihood of parole is relevant. So that would be my suggestion for the record as to how we should proceed at this juncture.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. With that being said, why don't we take a brief break. Provide those cases. We will discuss the matter further and we will come out and be able to proceed in the appropriate matter.

MR. PORTER: I just have a housekeeping matter.

JUDGE NASTOFF: Can it wait until we get back?

MR. PORTER: It's just a minor -- I am willing to provide the Court with copies of the cases. I just have mine highlighted and starred at the relevant paragraph. I didn't want to be accused of leading the Court.

JUDGE NASTOFF: Well, hopefully you would draw our attentions to the portions that you thought were relevant. I don't think that there is anything wrong with that. All right.

(Recess taken at this time.)

Ohio vs. Von Clark Davis, CR1983-12-0614. All parties and counsel present prior to our recess again are present including all three members of the panel.

During the recess, we reviewed the cases that were cited by counsel. And discussing the issue, the

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testimony of Cynthia Mausser at this time, I think it would be appropriate to proceed in the manner that was referenced by Judge Spaeth in his comments before we left the bench. Let's start to hear the testimony, and if you think that it's appropriate to object at a given point in time we will address the objection.

MR. OSTER: Just so I am clear, Your Honor, this is actual testimony, it's not proffered as a Dauber. I just want to make sure I understand how we are proceeding.

11:38AM

JUDGE SPAETH: I didn't hear Dauber or 702 as the basis of your objection until just a moment ago.

MR. OSTER: It wasn't, Your Honor. I believe Your Honor said 702 when you were referencing your suggestion as to how to proceed.

JUDGE SPAETH: I think the witness can testify, counsel, to facts as her knowledge, her experience.

None of that is in the form of an opinion. If at some point in time the defense wishes to qualify her as an expert, have her state an expert opinion, then to the extent that Rule 702 applies in a capital sentencing proceeding such as this, the Court will take a look at her background, knowledge, information, the factors set forth in Rule 702 and opinions similar to Dauber under Ohio law, and make a determination as to whether or not

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that opinion will or will not be admitted. 1 I would suggest that if prior to her stating an 2 opinion if the State team wishes to voir dire the 3 witness as to her knowledge, experience, background and 4 basis to form such an opinion that the State be 5 permitted to do so. But in the meantime, the witness 6 can testify as any other witness to information that 7 she has firsthand knowledge of that is not otherwise 8 objectionable under the Rules of Evidence. 9 MR. OSTER: I apologize, I must have been 11:40AM 10 inarticulate in my question. I was just asking whether 11 it was actually going to be direct testimony or 12 proffered because I was not sure what we were 13 discussing. I am clear on what we are doing now. 14 JUDGE SPAETH: I think it is direct testimony. I 15 wasn't -- probably wasn't very clear in my response. 16 MR. OSTER: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 JUDGE NASTOFF: I would concur. 18 JUDGE PATER: I concur as well. 19 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Call the witness. 11:40AM 20 CYNTHIA MAUSSER 21 having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified under 22 oath as follows: 23 24

DIRECT EXAMINATION

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1	BY MR. PORTER:	
2	Q. can you state your name for the record, please?	
3	A. Cynthia Mausser.	
4	Q. Could you spell your last name for Jill, the court	
5	reporter?	
6	A. M-A-U-S-S-E-R.	
7	Q. And your work address?	
8	A. 770 West Broad Street in Columbus.	
9	Q. Are you currently employed, Ms. Mausser?	
10	A. Yes.	11:41AM
11	Q. And for whom are you employed?	
12	A. I am employed with the Department of	
13	Rehabilitations and Correction.	
14	Q. And your current title in that position?	
15	A. I am the parole board chair.	
16	Q. What does that entitle?	
17	A. The chair, well, I am a member of the board and	3
18	then the chair is responsible for the overall management of	
19	the duties of the board members, hearing officers, and other	
20	staff, administrative staff that work for the board.	11:41AM
21	Q. Do you also sit on the parole board itself in	
22	that in your duties as head of the parole board?	
23	A. Yes, I do.	
24	Q. How long have you held that job?	
25	A. As chair since October, 2005.	
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1	Q.	Prior to that, did you work for the same employer?	
2	Α.	Yes.	
3	Q.	And your role then was?	
4	Α.	I was a board member since 2001.	
5	Q.	How does one become a member of the parole board?	
6	Α.	You are appointed by the director of the	
7	department.		
8	Q.	How does one become head of the parole board?	
9	Α.	It's the same appointment. It's appointed by the	
10	director.		11:42AM
11	Q.	It's my understanding that you are also a licensed	
12	attorney?		
13	Α.	Yes.	
14	Q.	And what year were you licensed?	
15	A.	1991.	
16	Q.	And we have spoken once previously regarding your	
17	testimony?		
18	Α.	Yes.	
19	Q.	And several times about serving the subpoena; is	
20	that correc	t?	11:43AM
21	Α.	Yes.	
22	Q.	And I did not know when I spoke to you, but is it	
23	my understa	nding you used to work for the office of the Ohio	
24	Public Defe	nder?	
25	A.	I did.	
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Q.	And	าท	what	capacity?
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A. I was assistant public defender. I worked at prison legal services at Lorraine Correctional representing technical parole violators in front of the parole board. I was an assistant state public defender and I worked at Lorraine Correctional Institution in prison legal services. Essentially representing parole violators in front of the parole board.

Q. I am going to ask you just some general questions first on how the parole board operates.

11:43AM

A. Okay.

- Q. And then focus your attention. How does a case come before the parole board?
- A. Are you talking about a case for release onto parole?
 - Q. Yes.

A. That type of case? When an offender serves their minimum sentence, that month that they are eligible for parole consideration is calculated by the Bureau of Sentence Computations. And they are put on what we call a call sheet or it is a list of that month's hearings through the various institutions in the department. And then once an offender is seen after their statutory first hearing, any subsequent release consideration hearing is determined by the board at that first hearing.

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	Q.	Is	any	sort	of	investigation	conducted	with
respec	t to	a pa	arole	e hear	ring	g?		

A. We review whether it is either a presentence investigation that the Court may have ordered, or an offender background investigation or post-sentence investigation.

Those reports that are prepared by parole officers or probation officers are reviewed by us. They are our primary source of information.

Q. And I probably didn't articulate my question very well. If someone is on the list, and I forget your terminology already, to have a parole board hearing, is there a separate investigation conducted at that time?

11:45AM

A. No.

Q. Is there some procedure for soliciting input from individuals with respect to a parole board hearing?

A. We are mandated by statute to send out notice to the sentencing judge, the county prosecutor, and any victim that might be registered with the office of victim's services advising. Right now the requirement is 21 days in advance of the hearing that this hearing is going to be conducted. And then any information that we receive based on those notices, is reviewed as well as a result of Laura's law we have to post hearing dates on the DRC website. So sometimes we get in just general comments from the public and that information is considered as well.

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Q. In a case such as this where there is a presiding Judge and two other Judges involved, will the parole board seek input from just a presiding judge or do they seek it from all three Judges?

A. The statutory requirement is that notice is sent to the presiding judge and I believe that is still -- there was a minor change to that statute as a result of House Bill 130, but I don't believe that that particular language was changed. So it is sent to the presiding judge.

Q. Is there any psychological testing done with respect to an individual prior to a parole board hearing?

A. If we are considering release of an offender, we will order what is called a clinical risk assessment. It is not a full psychological evaluation, but current practice is for this document to be requested through the mental health division or department in that particular prison where the offender is incarcerated, and they will interview the offender, review file material, and then submit a report to us assessing 24 established risk factors and whether or not they are present or not present in this particular individual's case and they make sort of a general conclusion about the level of risk.

Q. And you use the term, they conduct, would you tell the Judges when you use the term they, who we are talking about?

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A. It is somebody in the mental health department in the institutions, and they are usually, I can't remember the exact title, I think psychology assistant actually conducts the interview and then that is signed off on by the supervising psychologist in the individual prisons. That may have changed a little bit due to some — that is generally the way it is in the institutions, who actually conducts the interview and then who signs — a supervisor signs off on the report.

11:48AM

- Q. And help me here because I am a little bit confused. Is that done in all cases that are coming before the --
 - A. No.

- Q. -- parole board? What is the criteria for --
- A. We usually request that when we are somewhat considering whether release is appropriate let me restate that. We usually order that when we are actually considering releasing someone. So if someone is coming out for a first hearing its not an automatic thing that is ordered. It is at the discretion of the board member, you know. I might be leaning towards release on this person, so I am going to go ahead and ask for this report to further aid in that decision making.

11:49AM

Q. And I think, and I am not trying to put words in your mouth, so please don't take it that way. I thought you

said there were 24 factors to be considered; am I correct 1 there? 2 A. Correct. 3 And do you have a list or can you tell the Judges 4 what those factors are? 5 I do not have the 24 memorized, but it's prior 6 criminal history. There is elementary school maladjustment. 7 I think they review programming. They review prior probation 8 or parole violations, how much the level of violence or if you 9 have hurt people previously. And I know they categorize that 11:49AM 10 as something that I am not stating correctly now, but that is 11 one of the risk factors. I am trying to think of what some of 12 the other ones are, but they are based on the history of the 13 individual. Did I say prison adjustment? I know that is one 14 of them. If there is a mental health diagnosis -- I'm not 15 sure how many I just named, but there are 24 that are 16 established and this is a policy of the mental health section, 17 those risk factors they utilize based on research and their 18 policies. 19 Is there a scoring system that you all use with 11:50AM 20 Q. respect to or a score sheet with respect to individuals that 21 are appearing before a parole board? 22

A. Yes.

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- And could you explain that to the Judges? Q.
- We use a guideline system to assist us in making A.

these decisions on who is suitable for release. And part of the guidelines is a matrix, and it is a chart essentially that has a score of the offense that they are convicted of rated from one to 13, one being the least serious and 13 being the most serious offense, and then their prior history is given a -- a criminal history risk score which goes from zero to eight, zero being no prior criminal history, eight being a significant prior criminal history, and where these two numbers meet on the grid, gives us a general range of months where that is sort of a starting point, one of the factors that we consider where release may be considered appropriate or that time served is considered about standard or appropriate for sort of the average heartland case, but that chart is just one of the factors in the guidelines that we utilize.

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Q. Are you able to identify for the Judges today other factors that are in the guidelines or is that the same as the 24 you mentioned previously?

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A. No. We have by administrative rule, there is, I think there are 17 mandatory considerations, and those are much of the information I -- I referred to earlier, the PSI or OVI, whatever, investigation report that we have, any responses that we have gotten from our statutory notices, the prisoner's adjustment both in programming and conduct, their release plan, their support in the community, I know I am

missing a few, but there are certain factors that designated. Senate Bill 2, parity, and those are things that we have to consider. And then we have sort of taken some of the sentencing guidelines from Senate Bill 2 and incorporated that into our manual as well in terms of aggravating and mitigating factors that relate to the offense and the offender and we balance of that out and weigh all that out when we make our determinations.

11:53AM

Q. You say, or you testified, excuse me, that you rate the seriousness of the offense which they are currently serving; is that correct?

A. Yes.

- Q. And if you know, a life sentence for an individual that was convicted of aggravated murder with capital specifications, where would that fit on the guidelines? There is a one to 13 rating, I'm sorry.
- A. Right, somebody who was convicted of capital specifications I don't know that they would be in front of us, though. But an aggravated murder who is parole eligible would be a 13.

11:54AM

- Q. And you also testified that you would look at a rate the prior offenses that the individual has committed?
- A. We have what is called a criminal history risk score and it goes from zero to eight, and includes factors about their prior criminal history. That gives them this

score.

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Q. And if an individual was convicted per the time that you were practicing law of what was then second degree murder, are you able to put that where that would fit on a score of one to eight?

A. Well, it is not just convictions though, it is also -- it is juvenile adjudications, it is commitments into -- of more than 60 days or commitments into an institution of more than a year, it is prior and current parole and/or probation violations, and then those are all the things that give you points and then you get a point taken away if you were over 40 when you committed the offense, so it is not just based on what you were convicted of previously, but as well as whether or not you were committed to prison, served jail time of a significant amount and then whether or not you had a previous history of violating some sort of supervision.

- Q. And am I correct and I don't want to lead you, does it detract from your score or increase your score if you have a prior parole violation?
 - It increases your score.

11:56AM

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- Q. If you have served a prior term of incarceration for approximately ten years, would that increase or decrease your score?
 - A. That would increase your score.
 - Q. You used the term when we spoke -- and I don't

have the background and the Judges maybe probably are more familiar than I am of the phrase, full board.

A. Okay. Yes, I am familiar with that.

- Q. Could you explain that for the record?
- A. It is actually meant two different things at two different points in -- along the way. Prior to Senate Bill 2 full board meant case consideration by a majority of the board members. Now, we call that Central Office Board Review. And certain offenses require a majority of the board members to say yes to that person in order for them to be released. Certain other offenses don't. Now -- I'm sorry.

11:57AM

- Q. Sorry, I cut you off. Please continue, I apologize for cutting you off.
- A. In 1996 along with Senate Bill 2 part of the code, the process was enacted called full board open hearing and when we propose parole on someone, the office of victim services at the request of a victim or victim survivor can request that we hold what is called a full board open hearing and it is a more open hearing that we conduct at central office where the victim, prosecutor, sentencing judge, law enforcement, as well as an inmate representative come in and present arguments to us for and against release.

11:57AM

Q. With respect to an individual that has been convicted of aggravated murder, would that be an offense that would have required a full board hearing?

1	A. It is an offense that would require a majority of	
2	the board members to say yes. To vote for parole.	
3	Q. And how many members are there on the parole board	
4	when I understand two have recently resigned; is that	
5	correct?	1
6	A. Retired.	
7	Q. Retired, excuse me.	
8	A. Yes. We have seven today.	
9	Q. when you have a complete complement of board	
10	members, how many are there?	11:58A
11	A. Statutorily it says up to twelve, but since about	
12	since I was appointed in 2001 I'm sorry, since about	1
13	2002, we have been operating at nine.	
14	Q. When you say a full board hearing, are you saying	
15	that actually this let me back up for minute.	1
16	A. Okay.	
17	Q. Sorry. Does the nine include yourself?	
18	A. Yes.	
19	Q. When you use the term full board hearing, does	
20	that mean actually that all nine members appear or that it	11.59A
21	just for the hearing itself or just it takes the vote of	
22	five members whether they are present or not.	
23	A. It takes the vote of the majority whether or not	
24	they are all present at the same time, that is not what I mean	
25	by full board [[ull board now is the open hearing that takes	

place. That is what we now call central office board review.

- Q. If it is not a full board hearing then I assume it is less than all -- or less than a majority of all nine; is that correct?
- A. If the case doesn't require a majority of the board member's vote then it can be as few as one person, one board member, I'm sorry I should say that.
- Q. Am I gathering from your testimony that if it is a full board, that there is more opportunity for the various individuals that have opinions to appear and voice their opinions?

12:00PM

A. When we have those votes, when the majority of the board members have to vote on the case it is still a closed proceeding, but it is subsequent generally to the institution hearing. So there is some lapse in time that if someone wanted to present additional information or send in additional information, or contact us with additional information, we would receive it, but we are also moving towards trying to conduct the institutional hearings through video conference with a majority of the board members participating at that same time.

12:01PM

Q. For the individuals that you are required by statute to seek input, can they -- do they have the option of actually appearing before the board to present their opinion or evidence?

A. Yes. we have a practice where generally the mo	nth
prior to the scheduled hearing date we hold a day of	
conferences for victims, and a day of conferences for	
offender's supporters and we meet with them to exchange	
information. Oftentimes with the victims, prosecutors or 1	aw
enforcement will attend with them. There have been occasio	ns
where we have held separate conferences, but usually they a	re
together.	
Q. I want to ask you a series of questions with	
respect to whether particular facts are positive or negativ	e
or neutral or it depends upon the case with respect to	
consideration for parole.	
A. Okay.	
Q. And I if an individual has committed a simil	ar
offense prior to the offense he is going to appear before t	he
board on, is that a negative, positive or	
A. I would say that tends to be a negative factor.	
Q. And that is because?	
A. They are repeating criminal behavior.	
Q. If the Judge, prosecutor and victim oppose paro	le,
will that be a negative or positive or neutral factor?	
A. That tends to be a negative factor.	

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agency able to submit information and material to you separate

for a minute, so bear with me. Is a local law enforcement

If a local, and I am getting away from my question

and apart from the prosecutor?

A. Yes.

- Q. Is the local law enforcement agency one that you are required to contact or would they have to do that on their own?
- A. No, we are not required currently by statute to contact them.
- Q. If an individual had previously been of good behavior, and released, and later committed another offense of similar offense, and then resumed his or her good behavior again in the institution, would the fact that once again the individual has been of good behavior, how would that -- would that be a neutral, positive or negative factor?

A. You are talking about somebody that was released and recommitted?

Q. Recommitted, had previously, let me clarify my question. Had previously been of good behavior, released, recommitted on a separate offense, resumed good behavior while in the institution, how would the board view that good behavior, as neutral, good or bad?

12:05PM

12:04PM

A. The current good behavior within our guidelines we rate both conduct and programming, so it is a factor that is taken into consideration, but when you are considering subsequent parole, the fact that they behaved and got out and recommitted and then behaved again in prison I think would

probably tend to be more of a neutral factor, at least that combination of facts that they were good then and they are good now.

JUDGE PATER: Before you proceed let me interject with a question.

A. Okay.

JUDGE PATER: In the last several questions that have been asked, the answers generally have been this factor would tend to be what if. I am confused about what that means. On some earlier questions we talked about a scale of one to 13, a scale of one to eight, we talked about a form that was, I think if I understood the answers correctly, a form that all of the board members use, a standard form, but on these questions, the recent questions the answers have been well this would tend to be. What does that -- what do those answers mean? I mean, is there -- with these kinds of factors that Mr. Porter is asking about, is there a form that this goes onto? Is there a set numbering system or is this just an individual subjective assessment or what?

12:06PM

12:06FM

THE WITNESS: In terms of their behavior, is that what you are --

JUDGE PATER: Well, in terms of the last three questions probably the hypotheticals that have been

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presented. In other words, when you are giving your answer, it would tend to be this or that, what is your frame of reference is what I am asking.

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THE WITNESS: My frame of reference is in the general way that we apply the aggravating and mitigating factors and all of the factors surrounding somebody who is incarcerated and who are considering for release. There are so many individual considerations and we are given the discretion to weigh all of those individually that it is hard to say, you know, absolutely this will happen if this person has scored here or has committed these kinds of infractions or has completed this kind of programming, because there's, you know, you are dealing with people and there is a lot of individual factors that go into that. So I think the last question was about behavior or institutional conduct is how we refer to it and on the guidelines that we are utilizing currently this third edition, we rate their institutional conduct as superior, good, or fair. And we have definitions of those categories, so if you have never been written up, and you have never been in the hole, your conduct is going to be superior. If you have, you know, if you are currently in segregation appearing in front of the board, obviously it is going to have -- you are going

12:07PM

12:08PM

to be placed in that rating of probably poor. Fair might be you have had some tickets but are you starting to improve, and then good would be, you know, maybe you had one when you first came in and you have gone several years without having any placements in segregation. And the tickets, the behavior that the board views as the most serious, is generally the behavior that results in a placement in segregation. So there is a lot of tickets that we — that is how they are referred to, of infractions that are written up and guys get put, called tickets, they are responded to in ways other than being placed in segregation. And that we don't necessarily consider serious or significant in terms of conduct.

JUDGE PATER: You may proceed.

MR. PORTER: And I don't know whether it is appropriate or not, and I certainly do not mean to be inappropriate, the panel has not asked a lot of questions and, please, and I know you know your discretion and I don't mean to step on that, but please feel free to raise any questions you have. Thank you.

JUDGE PATER: Thank you, Mr. Porter.

JUDGE NASTOFF: Before you get restarted just an administrative issue real quick. This is obviously not intended to affect the length of anything you do. You

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12:09PM

can obviously proceed as long as you feel appropriate. 1 We do have a judge's meeting that was previously 2 scheduled over the lunch hour, our Common Pleas Judges 3 meet on administrative matters. I was just trying to 4 determine how much longer you anticipated the direct 5 examination going so that we may take a break at that 6 point or we may take a break now, or we may take a 7 break after the completion of the witness depending 8 9 on --MR. PORTER: I am at a position to break whenever 10 the Court does, I do not want the Judges to miss the 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 accommodate and break now. 18

12:10PM

conference. My only concern is that we do need to get this -- I don't anticipate it's going to be a real long witness we are working around her schedule, she needs to be done by 4:00 today just because she has a clemency hearing in a death penalty case tomorrow, so if it would help the Court we are certainly willing to

12:11PM

JUDGE NASTOFF: Why don't we go ahead and break for that meeting then at this point in time. Would all counsel be able to resume at 1:00?

MR. EICHEL: Yes.

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MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Ms. Mausser, would you be able to be back at 1:00?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I can.

JUDGE NASTOFF: Ma'am, I am going to indicate that since you are in the course of your testimony, I would ask that you not discuss your testimony with any other witnesses, and then when we come back, of course, we will remind you that you are still under oath at that point in time.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

(Recess taken at this time.)

JUDGE NASTOFF: You may recall your witness. The record -- before we do that the record will reflect that the defendant is again present, Mr. Davis with his counsel, both Mr. Porter and Ms. Cook-Reich. State's representatives are present, as are all three members of the panel. You may recall Cynthia Mausser.

MR. PORTER: Thank you, Your Honor.

JUDGE NASTOFF: Before we pick up. Ms. Mausser, I want to remind you that you are still under oath from your testimony prior to our break.

THE WITNESS: Yes, thank you.

Q. (BY MR. PORTER) When we left off, Ms. Mausser, if I remember correctly I was asking you whether the parole board would treat certain factors either negatively, positively or neutrally regarding parole and I think I have two or three other factors to ask you about.

01:05PM

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1	A. Okay.	1
2	Q. If an individual was on parole at the time he	
3	committed the offense that he was appearing before the board,	
4	would the board view that as a negative, positive or neutral	
5	factor?	8
6	A. That would be a negative factor.	n
7	Q. If the individual had committed a similar offense	
8	prior to committing the similar offense to the offense that he	
9	was appearing before the board, would that be viewed as a	
LO	negative, positive or neutral factor?	01:11P
11	A. Most times I think it would be a negative factor.	
12	Q. I am going to shift gears on you, Ms. Mausser.	1
13	A. Okay.	
14	Q. You said you had been on the parole board since	
1.5	what year was it again, I'm sorry?	1
16	A. I have been a member since 2001. But with the	
17	board in some capacity since '94.	
18	Q. What was what capacity did you serve with the	
19	board prior to 2001?	
20	A. I was a hearing officer and I conducted revocation	01:12P
21	hearings.	
22	Q. And for purposes of the Judges or the record,	
23	could you tell the Court what that entailed?	
24	A. When an offender on either initially parole and	
25	then post-release control after Senate Bill 2 violated	

conditions of their release, and the field officers were 1 seeking a return to prison, an administrative hearing had to 2 be conducted and that is, I conducted the hearing and made the 3 decision whether or not to return the person to prison. 4 Q. All right. Would that be the final decision or --5 would that be a final decision or a preliminary decision? 6 It was a final decision. 7 Q. So that would be different, for those of us who 8 are old school, it would be an onsite hearing? 9 Yes, it is different than an onsite hearing. 01:12PM 10 Q. Since 2001, when you became a member of the parole 11 board, do have an estimate of how many hearings you have sat 12 13 on? No, I don't. 14 Α. Are you able to approximate it? 15 A. Oh, gosh, no. Well, until I became chair in '05, 16 I was, you know, my full-time job five days a week traveling 17 to mostly the institutions in the northeast portion of the 18 State. And any given institution you probably conducted 19 between, oh, I would say six to eight hearings a day 01.13PM 20 individually, so times five times 52, I guess would be my best 21 estimation so, a lot. I said a lot. 22 Q. Did you sit on hearings involving all types of 23 24 offenses?

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A. Yes.

Q. Did you -- would that include the offenses of murder and aggravated murder?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And just a little bit of background, how do the board members vote on those sort of things? Is there a procedure, do they use ballots?
- A. In particular to aggravated murder and murder or just in general?
 - Q. Just in general first.

A. well, the institutional hearing is generally conducted and if it isn't a case that requires a majority vote to be released, there is what we call a decision sheet that is filled out and the recommendation is -- now it is typewritten on there we use laptops and then that decision has to be reviewed. We have a quality assurance section that reviews it just to make sure that the guidelines were applied properly, and you know, calculations were done correctly. And then they ultimately have to be approved by the chair. And then in those cases, where there is a majority vote, when we conduct the central office board review, those closed meetings of the board where those cases are discussed, we have a board member's complete individual vote sheets with their written vote on it and then there is a record kept of the individual

O. And that is for --

votes as well.

01:15PM

01:14PM

A. Not in terms of the rational, but just in terms of 1 what the actual recommendation is either parole or 2 continuance, generally. 3 Q. And you mentioned this previously, if the board --4 one of their options is to deny the parole, and then continue 5 it: is that correct? 6 7 A. Right. Q. And what options do they have with respect to 8 9 continuing it? A. You set a subsequent hearing date and we can only 10 go ten years out. Or that is as far as we can set a date out, 11 within ten years you have to again consider the person for 12 13 release. 14 for lack of a better --15 16

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- Q. Is that the same thing as what is known as a flop,
- A. I believe that is the slang term that is generally used in the institutions, yes.
- what factors does the board look at when they are determining how long to schedule the next hearing for?

A. The same factors that are considered in suitability, I think probably in the length of the continuance, the seriousness of the offense, probably factors most significantly into the length, and one of the other factors that is really important too is the sentence imposed by the Court. And we will see, you know -- under old law

01:17PM

offenders became parole eligible much sooner than the actual sentence was imposed, so that weighs significantly into our determinations. So you may have a sentence of 150 years to 300 years, but no, for those of us working in this, they became parole eligible much sooner than that, but that obviously sends us or is significant in what the sentencing judge was thinking about the offense when they imposed that sentence.

O. Is that still a factor that you look at?

A. Yes.

01:18PM

- Q. Is it just the raw sentence, the 150 to 300 or do you, in those cases where the Judge offers some rationale, do you also look at the rationale?
- A. We look at -- if we have that information we consider it.
- Q. In the time you have been on the parole board both as a member and as the chairman of the parole board, I believe you have testified that you have sat on cases involving sentences for aggravated murder?

A. Yes.

01:18PM

Q. In those cases that you have sat on, is it -- I'm sorry. Strike that. Let me rephrase my question. In those cases that you have sat on involving aggravated murder, how common is it that an individual receives parole on his first board hearing?

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A. well, our -- the time served reports, which are what our department, their research section of our department publishes yearly, suggests or shows that the average amount of time served for an aggravated murder conviction right now is about 27 years. So for those folks that we still see or we see as parole eligible under old law, you know, generally became parole eligible at I think it was between ten and fifteen years, so that would suggest that they generally do not get released at that first hearing.

Q. Have you sat on a parole board hearing when an individual was convicted both of aggravated murder, and death

penalty specifications and got a sentence of less than death?

I'm sorry, can you repeat that? I'm not sure I understand it.

It's probably because my question was inarticulate. Have you sat on a parole board hearing when the individual was not only convicted of aggravated murder, but was convicted of death penalty or capital specifications, but the individual received a sentence of less than death?

A. I don't believe so.

MR. PORTER: May I have just a minute, please, Your Honor? Thank you very much for the courtesy. I have two questions left and I thank the Court for being patient with me.

Q. (BY MR. PORTER) And I forgot the term already.

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01:21PM

You referred to some sort of report or something --1 2 A. A decision sheet? Q. No, I am not even good at phrasing my question 3 there. You refer to when you are talking about people serving 4 time for aggravated murder, and you said, you referred to a 5 report or a document, report is probably the wrong term, 6 document that reflects that they spend on the average 26 or 27 7 years, what is that document again, please? 8 A. It is -- they are yearly reports that are 9 published by the Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections 01:22PM 10 research section and they are called time served reports. 11 Q. And are those public reports? 12 A. Yes, they are on the website. 13 Q. Do those reflect just the past year or do they 14 reflect --15 A. No, I think right now they are into calendar year 16 '08. 17 Q. And if you are aware since you were able to cite 18 to the figure today, has that figure changed dramatically over 19 the seven years have been on the parole board? 01:23PM 20 It is increased by about a year over I think from 21 the calendar year -- I can't say for sure, but there was about 22 a year increase between reports. 23 Q. Between 2001 and 2008? 24

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A. No, I think it was between 2000 -- whatever is

currently on there, and I could be mistaken that it is calendar year 2008. It could be 2007 so I am not for certain. But between the most recent report and I believe the previous year to that I believe there has been an increase in a year.

- Q. And I thought of a related question so I'm going to ask you a couple more than what I promised.
 - A. Okay.

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Q. Is -- you talked about sitting on aggravated murder cases, and as you have educated me today, an aggravated murder case there is always going to be a full board case, am I correct in that?

01:24 PM

A. I wouldn't use the term full board because when you say full board I think of the current process where we have the open hearing, and that only occurs when one, we are proposing parole, so the person has actually gotten a majority vote, for, potentially for release, and then there is an objection to that, through the office of victim services on behalf of the victim to hold that hearing. All aggravated murder convictions in order to be paroled, need a majority vote, so all of those have to be discussed and voted on by a majority, at least the majority of the members in order to get that vote. And we call that now Central Office Board Review. It used to before 1996, it used to be called full board reviews.

01:24PM

Q. So because of that rule where everyone has to vote

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or at	least	they	have to	get	a majo	rity,	then yo	ou hav	/e at	
least	been i	in the	posit	ion t	o vote	on al	l aggrav	/ated	murde	er
cases	for pa	arole	purpos	es si	nce you	have	been or	n the	board	d
since	2001,	am I	correc	t?						
	Α.	That	would	oe ac	ccurate,	yes,	those	that a	are p	arole
eligile	ole									

- Q. And there would be no reason if they weren't parole eligible for you to --
 - A. No. Correct.
- Q. I am now down to what I think is my final question.

A. Okay.

- Q. What I am going to do is ask you a hypothetical, and please let me get through all of the facts before you answer it if you can, in fact, answer it, okay?
 - A. Okay.

Q. Assuming that an individual has been previously convicted of second degree murder, and that individual is released, further assuming — let me step back for a minute and add an additional fact — convicted of second degree murder and I understand that no longer exists, was convicted of killing his wife, and assuming that individual is paroled after about a decade, and assuming that individual, while still on parole, commits a second murder, and this time is convicted of aggravated murder with death penalty, or capital

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specifications, however you refer to it as, and that individual is sentenced to death, and at some point that individual is awarded a new sentencing hearing, with respect to just the second murder and at the new sentencing hearing he is awarded a sentence of 30 to life, based upon your experience, training and work on the parole board, do you have an opinion of whether that individual is likely to be paroled in the future?

A. Ever?

Q. Ever?

A. I think that person would have to -- would likely spend a large portion of the remainder of their life in prison.

- Q. Do you have an opinion of whether that individual would be likely to be granted parole in his first hearing?
 - A. I think that would be unlikely.
- Q. And I just think -- I have one additional question and it is just background, I am sorry, Your Honors, I know I keep saying --

JUDGE NASTOFF: You might want to just stop saying that.

Q. (BY MR. PORTER) In this case, Von had his parole revoked after he committed the second murder. How does the parole board -- how will the parole board, assuming -- this all assumes the Court gives a sentence less than death, treat

01:28PM

01:28PM

the two murders? Will they be treated separately for purposes of parole, or will they be grouped together and you have a long look like my question is a little unclear?

A. No, I think I understand what you are saying. In terms of when they become then parole eligible on that new conviction, the --

Q. If?

A. Recommitment on the new conviction, the prior murder would be considered as part of the criminal history but factored into the decision making nonetheless.

01:30PM

Q. This wouldn't be a situation of occasionally -it's my understanding when someone violates the parole they
have to, like, because they are convicted of the second
offense that they have to serve the remainder or at least a
portion of their first sentence before they start serving the
second sentence. That would not be a situation in this case;
is that correct? And I could have a misunderstanding of the
process to begin with.

A. Yeah. No, I think -- I'm not certain, but with someone who is recommitted, paroled on a life sentence and recommitted on a new life sentence you begin the new sentence and then become parole eligible -- it is hard to aggregate life sentences because they are the maximum sentences life regardless.

01:30PM

Q. So this wouldn't be --

1	A. The scenario that are you suggesting I think it is	
2	actually the opposite.	
3	Q. All right.	
4	MR. PORTER: I believe I don't have any more	
5	questions unless my co-counsel sees otherwise. Thank	
6	you very much for your patience, Your Honor.	
7	JUDGE NASTOFF: Mr. Oster or Mr. Eichel?	
8	CROSS-EXAMINATION	
9	BY MR. OSTER:	
LO	Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Mausser. Michael Oster, I am	01:31PM
1	assistant prosecuting attorney for the State of Ohio. I	
L2	believe we spoke on the phone the other day.	
L3	A. Yes.	
L4	Q. Now, before you began working at the parole board,	
LS	you were assistant public defender working with parolees; is	
L6	that correct?	
17	A. Right.	
18	Q. And you stated that your current position is an	
19	appointment. How long are you appointed for?	
20	A. At the pleasure of the director.	01:32PM
21	Q. Okay. So at any time, you could get a phone call	
22	currently saying, sorry, you are no longer on the parole	
23	board; is that correct?	
24	A. Yes.	
25	Q. Okay. And is that true for currently there are	

1	seven members, but statutorily there could be twelve, any of	
2	those members could receive that same phone call as I speak	
3	right now, correct?	
4	A. Correct.	
5	Q. And your title as the chair of the parole board,	
6	you don't necessarily get, and I am going to use a bad term of	
7	art, probably, but you don't have any special powers at the	
8	hearings or during a vote or anything like that, do you?	
9	A. My vote doesn't weigh any isn't weighted any	
10	heavier than any other board member's vote.	01:32PM
11	Q. And you don't get to be the first one to vote all	
L2	the time or anything like that, correct?	
13	A. No.	
14	Q. And the title, I think you described it before is	
15	it is more of as an overall administration of the board; is	
L6	that correct?	
L7	A. Correct.	
18	Q. And in fact, when a case is to be presented, there	
19	is a primary panel member that is tasked with the	
20	responsibility of actually putting on the presentation to the	01:33PM
21	board; is that correct?	
22	A. That's correct.	
23	Q. And that is not always you, correct?	
24	A. Most of the time it is not me.	
25	Q. Most of the time it is not you?	

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1 A. Right.

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- Q. So it would be one of the other currently six members of the parole board would be that primary panel member?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And the questions were asked of you earlier and I guess for clarification let me see if maybe this phraseology either makes it more confusing or less, but if someone becomes parole eligible on a first offense, then they have a second offense, does it matter to the parole board whether that offense is stated as being served consecutively or concurrently by the trial judge at that time?

01:33PM

A. It is a factor that we would consider, but we wouldn't see that person until they become parole eligible whether or not it is run consecutively or concurrently, but the fact that that was part of the sentence, that that is what the sentencing judge chose to do, you know, is a consideration, it is a factor that we consider.

Q. It is a consideration in one of the multitude of what we heard today in which the board has wide discretion?

01:34PM

- A. Yes.
- Q. And it is every, at a minimum, every ten years that someone becomes eligible for a parole hearing; is that accurately stated?
 - A. After first eligibility.

1	Q. After first eligibility it is at least within ten	ľ
2	years?	
3	A. Correct.	
4	Q. Now, could that be one year they could have a new	
5	hearing?	
6	A. Yes.	
7	Q. Two years?	ŀ
8	A. Yes.	1
9	Q. So it could be every year after the first hearing,	
10	correct?	01:34PM
11	A. Yes.	
12	Q. Okay. The defendant in this case, Von Clark	
13	Davis, you don't know him at all, do you?	
14	A. No, I don't.	
15	Q. Never spoken to him, correct?	
16	A. No.	
17	Q. You have reviewed a file on him, though, haven't	
18	you?	
19	A. Yes.	
20	Q. And is that a parole board file that you have	01:35PM
21	reviewed on him?	
22	A. I reviewed his, I think it was the initial journal	
23	entry on the second degree murder, and then there were some	
24	violation reports that the initial parole officer or the	
25	initial the first parole officer had written after the	
	TILL M. CUTTER, RPR	Ţ

current offense was committed. 1 Q. So in your possession you had the second degree 2 murder conviction and some reports from the original parole 3 officer, did you say violations? 4 Right. 5 A . Q. Okay. And is that all you've reviewed? 6 7 No. Α. what else have you reviewed? 8 A. I reviewed -- Mr. Porter sent me his institutional 9 summary report, and the two Supreme Court decisions that D1:36PM 10 overturned the previous death sentence. 11 okay. 12 Q. No, I am sorry, one overturned and one affirmed, 13 the 1988 and the 1992 decisions, and I reviewed my previous 14 testimony that Mr. Porter sent me in that packet. 15 Q. Your previous testimony from this case? 16 Not from this case from a different death penalty 17 18 case. Okay. But none of those materials you've reviewed 19 would be the entire packet or a lot of the things that we have 01:36PM 20 talked about here today that the parole board would actually 21 review come the time of a hearing, correct? 22 Correct. 23 Α. Q. You don't have your 24 risk factors, you don't 24 have a lot of the sheets, the reports, that would be --25

wouldn't you consider that to be a very small amount of 1 information as opposed to what you would have when you go to 2 conduct a hearing? 3 4 Α. Yes. And you said statutorily that the board can 5 consist of anywhere between seven and twelve members; is that 6 7 correct? Up to twelve is what it said statutorily. 8 Q. Up to twelve, is there a minimum statutorily? 9 A. Well, I think that is kind of debatable because 01:37PM 10 our -- in the full board statute it requires seven board -- it 11 actually says seven board members have to conduct the full 12 board hearings, so I would say that, you know, you can imply 13 that seven are at least required to conduct those. 14 Okay. And in a situation where a person is facing 15 a life sentence, there has to be a majority of those members 16 that vote in favor of parole; is that correct? 17 correct. A. 18 Q. Currently as the board stands there has to be at 19 least four members that vote for parole of someone with a life 01:37PM 20 sentence, correct? 21 That's correct. Α. 22 Q. And excuse me if I misunderstood and some of the 23 terminologies were a little difficult, but in doing that, not 24

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all seven members of the board have to be present though to

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1	have that vote; is that correct?	
2	A. Right.	
3	Q. Could that vote be without your presence?	
4	A. Yes.	
5	Q. So you would not even have to be included as one	
6	of the four members who would vote on that issue?	
7	A. Correct.	
8	Q. You could be one of the three that was either	
9	excluded entirely?	
10	A. Yes.	01:38PM
11	Q. And per statute as we spoke of, you know, you	
12	could get a phone call right now, I don't wish that on you in	
13	a bad economy, obviously.	
14	A. Thank you.	
15	Q. You could get a phone call right now, five other	
16	board members could be appointed today, is that possible, or	
17	in the near future?	
18	A. Yes. Yes.	
19	Q. okay. Which would then mean that there would have	
20	to be a total of seven to vote for that parole eligibility?	01:39PM
21	A. That's correct.	
22	Q. And again, you wouldn't even have to have taken	
23	part in that?	
24	A. Right.	
25	Q. And you can't, as you sit here today, tell us how	
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2	you? A. No.	
- 11	A. No.	L .
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4	Q. And it would actually be a bit, I don't know if	
5	unethical is the word, improper for you to even assume you	
6	could say how a certain person would vote, correct?	
7	A. Well, after you work with people for a certain	1
8	amount of time, you get a sense of how they may decide that	
9	Q. You could not	
10	A. But I couldn't say for certainty that someone I	01:3926
11	think I could form an opinion and	
12	Q. Could you form that opinion without having all of	
13	that information in front of you to see the risk factors, all	
14	of the things we have said you just had a very small portion,	
15	without all of the other things could you form that opinion?	
16	A. No.	
17	Q. And as you go into a vote on a case, you don't	
18	actually know for certain how any of the members is going to	
19	vote, correct?	
20	A. No, I don't.	01:40PM
21	Q. And I think we you said this before but I want	
22	to make sure, your vote as the chair is just a single vote?	
23	A. That's correct.	
24	Q. And without all of the information that we have	
25	spoke about, phrase it in terms of other members of the board,	

you, yourself, don't know how you would vote in any future case without all of the information, correct?

A. That's correct.

- Q. And when you were discussing, I believe it was termed in terms of positive, negative, neutral, questions do you understand what I am saying?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And Judge Pater had a couple of follow-ups to that?

A. Yes.

01:40PM

- Q. As you are saying tends to, or I think another time you said, most times, and I understand you have a law degree, so I understand as lawyers we don't like to be pinned in, but essentially, is it what you are trying to say that you can't know something for sure without all that information, those files being properly presented to you, so you have to in some way take a step back from what your true position would be because it would be improper; is that correct?
 - A. I think that is fair to say.
 - Q. okay.
 - A. Yes.

Q. And so for all of the different hypotheticals, the four, I think four of the positive, negative, neutral, the final hypothetical that was asked to you, you are trying to give somewhat of a speculative answer based on a hypothetical

01:41PM

but in no way would relate to in the real world what you would actually have in front of you in giving that opinion, correct?

- A. Correct, and I wouldn't make a predetermination of someone who is not yet in front of, parole eligible.
- Q. Okay. And one of the things by the statute that you said, I believe you are supposed to consider is the opinion of Judges or prosecutors or victims; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. But you don't necessarily have to give that a lot of weight, do you?

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- A. None of the factors that we consider are we required to give a certain amount of weight to, that is all within the discretion of the individual board members how much weight any of us want to give to any particular factor.
- Q. Okay. So again, that is something that could vary across the spectrum by different board members?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And board members sometimes will look at statements from prosecutors and view that a prosecutor doesn't actually see the person the way you see them now, because you view a prosecutor as you think they see them more just at a time of conviction and we never see a change, and so sometimes prosecutor's opinion can be discounted a bit, would you agree with that?
 - A. I don't know that it is discounted, but I think

An amount of the programmers about a contract of

1	that we look at it in the context of generally the information
2	that we receive from prosecutors is that which occurred at
3	trial.
4	Q. And, in fact, you stated you think oftentimes
5	prosecutors see the person that they did at the time of the
6	conviction, they are not, they don't see I'm sorry. They
7	don't have the benefit of the information we have many years
8	after the fact, you have actually said that before, correct?
9	A. I may. I don't recall saying that, but I may
10	have.
11	Q. Do you remember saying it to NBC News 4, April 24
12	of this year?
13	A. Probably. I mean April 24 I recall being
14	interviewed, I think that
15	Q. Okay. And this same I can understand, but this
16	same not having the benefit of information, that would also
17	apply to the original trial judge as well, correct?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. And it would apply to the victims of the crime,
20	correct?
21	A. Absolutely.
22	Q. So all of them in coming before the board, in your

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board, they -- I'm sorry. Are they allowed to give testimony

mind -- I'm sorry. All of them in coming in front of the

to the board or statement to the board?

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1 | A. Yes.

Q. Okay. So, all of them as they come before the board to give their testimony, the board has much more information about the person and the board believes themselves to be in a better position to view a case than a prosecutor, judge or victim; is that fair?

A. I don't know that we feel like we are in a better position. And it is not just about the information that we have about the defendant. There is oftentimes that, you know, typically like in child sexual abuse cases, you see continued victimization over the years well into adulthood how people have suffered, that it could not have been known at the time of sentencing, so it is not just information about -- positive information about the offender. It is just information about the effect of the offense as well to all parties involved, that just because of time passing, we have the ability to review and consider.

Q. And so then it would be up to the discretion of each individual member how much weight to give any of those testimonial offerings, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And as you sit here today, you cannot say how you would vote if the defendant here would ever become eligible for parole, can you?

A. No, I can't.

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01:45PM

Q. And as you sit here today, you cannot say with any 1 level of certainty, how the entire board would vote if this 2 defendant ever became eligible for parole, could you? 3 A. No, I cannot. 4 MR. OSTER: If I could have just one moment, Your 5 6 Honor. JUDGE NASTOFF: You may. 7 MR. OSTER: I would like to thank you for your 8 time, Ms. Mausser. I don't have any further questions. 9 JUDGE NASTOFF: See if there is any redirect. Any 01:46PM 10 redirect examination? 11 MR. PORTER: Thank you. We do not have any 12 redirect. 13 THE WITNESS: Can I correct an answer I gave 14 earlier? I think it might be unusual --15 JUDGE SPAETH: Unsolicited. 16 JUDGE NASTOFF: Yeah, there is no question before 17 you at this time. 18 THE WITNESS: Okay. 19 JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. May she be released 01:47PM 20 permanently from any subpoenas or subject to recall? 21 MR. PORTER: She can be released from our 22 subpoena, Your Honor. 23 JUDGE NASTOFF: Thank you, Ms. Mausser. Your 24 testimony is complete and you are released from your 25

subpoena and you can return to your duties. 1 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 2 MS. COOK-REICH: Last witness will be fairly short 3 and he is outside. 4 JUDGE NASTOFF: Last witness or last witness 5 for --6 MS. COOK-REICH: For the day. 7 JUDGE NASTOFF: Okay. 8 JEROME STINEMAN 9 having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified under 10 oath as follows: 11 DIRECT EXAMINATION 12 BY MS. COOK-REICH: 13 Q. Can you state your name for the record, please? 14 A. Jerome Stineman. 15 Q. Mr. Stineman, how are you employed? 16 A. I am self-employed, I am an attorney practicing in 17 the State of Ohio. 18 Q. And what is your business address? 19 A. 2101 Grandin Road, Suite 601, Cincinnati, Ohio. 01:48PM 20 Q. Have you had occasion to come to know the man 21 seated over here to the right in the tan shirt? 22 A. Yes, I know Von Davis. 23 Q. Okay. How do you know Von Davis? 24 A. I met him a number of years ago, at Southern Ohio 25

Correctional Facility in Lucasville.

- Q. And in what capacity did you come to know Von?
- A. I was a volunteer in the AA program that was had in the general population for a number of years. And some of the inmates who were members of what was called the survivor group of Alcoholics Anonymous wanted to take the message of Alcoholics Anonymous to other alcoholics and they asked for permission to conduct a meeting on death row and as an outside visitor, volunteer as they called us, but as a member of Alcoholics Anonymous, I also participated in those meetings that Mr. Davis attended.

01:49PM

- Q. And do you remember about what year you came to know Von?
- A. I have searched my memory, it had to be starting some place around late 1989 or beginning of 1990. Somewhere in there.
 - Q. And these were conducted at Lucasville?
- A. Yes, we would actually, myself and sometimes two or three other volunteers, as we were called, would meet up with two inmates and we conducted back to the death row, it was L block. I can't remember. We go back into the prison to the block where death row was, and into their general room or day room whatever, where the meeting would be conducted.

01:50PM

Q. Okay. And was there any special standards that you are aware of that a death row inmate would be able to

participate	in	these	AA	groups?
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- A. They had to be in the highest classification, I believe it was called A classification having merited the right to whatever benefits were available for good behavior, plus a willingness and desire to participate.
- Q. And could you give an estimation of how many times that you met with Von for these AA meetings?
- A. I am pretty sure that Von was there from the beginning. The meetings went on until about four days before the riots in April of '93. And they were weekly except for unless it was, like, Thanksgiving, Christmas weeks, and I know as long as there was a meeting, Von was there. I have to say there were probably 40, maybe like 48 meetings a year. There were sometimes, you know, for holidays when meetings didn't occur.

Q. So for, from at least '90 I think you said, until the time right before the riots occurred, which would be, you said '93?

A. It was April 11 of '93, I was there four days before that for a meeting on death row.

Q. Forty-eight meetings a year you saw Von each of those occasions?

A. I believe he was always there unless he was sick, but I don't, you know, my memory is not that good.

Q. Did you, never having been to an AA meeting, I am

01:51PM

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7 1	assuming you discussed usage of alcohol and how it affects	T
1		
2	your life?	
3	 A. That meeting was specifically where we read from 	
4	the book Alcoholics Anonymous and discussed what we read and	
5	how it related to our individual lives and talked about	
6	recovery from alcoholism.	
7	Q. Okay. Did Von Clark Davis ever discuss his	
8	alcohol use?	
9	MR. EICHEL: Object. Hearsay.	
10	(Judges confer off the record.)	01:52P
11	JUDGE NASTOFF: Establish the relevance of the	
12	topic and we will decide how we want to apply the	
13	hearsay rules based on the proposed relevance.	
14	MS. COOK-REICH: Dr. Smith will talk about this as	
15	part of the social history also in addition to it, but	·
16	we had Mr. Stineman here also.	
17	JUDGE NASTOFF: Overruled.	
18	Q. (BY MS. COOK-REICH) Did he ever discuss his	
19	alcohol use?	
20	A. I am sure on many occasions he did. Specifically,	01:53P
21	I came to understand that crime for which he was currently	
22	incarcerated had to do with an event which took place when he	
23	was under the influence of alcohol to the extent that he was	

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in a blackout being, based on my experience and what he talked

about, was that he was able to function without recognizing

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1	what he was doing at the time.	
2	Q. Okay. Did you have contact with Von Clark Davis	
3	after he after the death row moved from Lucasville to	
4	Mansfield?	
5	A. only by mail and we corresponded, we have	
6	continued to correspond probably three or four times a year on	
7	average.	1
8	Q. And you have continued that to this day?	
9	A. Yes.	
10	Q. How many members of if you recall, because it	01:54PM
11	has been a while from death row would attend these	
12	meetings?	
13	A. I think it may have been limited to ten. I don't	1
14	think there was that seems to be what I recall.	
15	MS. COOK-REICH: Nothing further, thank you. One	
16	of the gentlemen here might have a question for you.	
17	JUDGE NASTOFF: Cross-examination?	
18	MR. OSTER: If we could have just a minute, Your	
19	Honor.	
20	JUDGE NASTOFF: You may.	01:55PM
21	MR. OSTER: I'm sorry, Your Honor, just one more	
22	second.	
23	JUDGE NASTOFF: That's fine. You may proceed with	
24	cross.	Ì
25	CROSS-EXAMINATION	

	and the lateral and the	200	
DV	MAD	OCT	ED.
BY	MR.	USI	TER:

- Q. My name is Michael Oster. I'm an assistant prosecutor for the State of Ohio. I want to ask you a couple questions. Mr. Stineman, would it surprise you to know that a lot of his entry records Mr. Davis said he had no problem with alcohol, was not a drinker?
- A. Probably wouldn't surprise me. I find that many people who drink a lot consider they don't drink -- they drink very little or they don't seem to think they drink at all.
- Q. And your testimony was that Mr. Davis said to you, he didn't remember the events because he was in an alcoholic blackout?
 - A. Well, I am not sure. It's been a long time --
 - Q. That was your testimony --
- A. I said to my recollection that is what I understood had occurred. I am not sure how he said that or exactly -- having met with him a number of times and discussed various things such as -- effects of alcohol, that was my understanding.
- Q. That was your understanding. Okay. Thank you. So if he said he only had a little bit of beer on the night in question, that would be inconsistent with what you remember him telling you, correct?
- A. Well, my personal experience in having talked to other alcoholics is that they --

01:57PM

01:56PM

1	Q. Please, sir	
2	A the number of drinks is not	
3	Q. Please just answer my question.	
4	A. Okay.	
5	Q. If he had said on the night in question he only	
6	had a little bit of beer, that would be inconsistent with your	
7	recollection of what he had told you about this blackout type	
8	nature, correct?	
9	A. Not necessarily. He could have a blackout from a	
10	very small amount of alcohol.	01:97PM
11	Q. Are you a doctor to be able to make that	
12	statement, sir?	
13	A. I am talking about it from my own experience. I	
14	drank for 26 years, I have been sober for 24.	
15	Q. Would that or would that not be inconsistent for a	
16	person to blackout based on a little bit of beer?	
17	A. Maybe unusual. I wouldn't say inconsistent.	
18	MR. OSTER: If I could have just a minute, Your	
19	Honor.	
20	Q. (BY MR. OSTER) Mr. Stineman, if a person said	01:58PM
21	they had been driving a car, that is not consistent with a	
22	blackout statement, is it?	
23	A. Driving a car while in a blackout? That is not	
24	inconsistent?	
25	Q. That is not that wouldn't be consistent being	

1	able to do those two things at one time, is it?	
2	A. The things I can tell you which would be hearsay,	
3	you wouldn't believe what people have done in blackouts, but	
4	in my own experience I have driven numerous times in	
5	blackouts. So I would have to say it is possible, yes.	
6	Q. And you wouldn't expect someone who is in a	1
7	blackout to be walking around, talking to people, eating food,	
8	driving, and capable of cognitive reasoning, would you?	1
9	A. The actions are consistent with being in a	
10	blackout. What do you mean by cognitive reasoning? I don't	01:59PM
11	know	
12	Q. You are basing this solely on your experience,	
13	correct? You have no expertise whatsoever in the subject,	
14	correct?	
15	A. Personal experience plus instances of other people	
16	who I have encountered in blackouts	
17	Q. I prefer if you answer my question, sir.	
18	A. Repeat the question, I'm sorry.	
19	Q. My question was, are you basing this on your	
20	experience, correct?	01:59PM
21	A. Yes, that's correct.	
22	Q. And you don't have a doctorate in dealing with	1
23	blood alcohol levels, you don't have toxicology experience as	
24	far as education, do you?	
25	A. Only what I have done through defense, criminal	

1	defense work.	1
2	Q. So that is a no; is that correct, sir?	
3	A. The answer would be I am not trained in that, no,	
4	I'm not.	
5	Q. But you are trained in the art of	
6	cross-examination as a defense attorney, correct?	
7	A. I was a prosecutor once. I have been a defense	
8	attorney, yeah.	
9	MR. OSTER: One moment, please, Your Honor. We	
10	have no further questions.	02:00PM
11	The Court: Any redirect?	
12	MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor, thank you.	
13	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. May this witness be	
14	permanently excused?	
15	MS. COOK-REICH: Yes.	
16	JUDGE NASTOFF: Sir, you are released from your	
17	subpoena and can go about your business. Thank you.	
18	THE WITNESS: Thank you.	
19	MS. COOK-REICH: That concludes our witnesses for	
20	today, Your Honor. I wasn't able to get the third one	02:00PM
21	to come today.	
22	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. For planning purposes,	
23	I believe that yesterday you had indicated that you	ŀ
24	thought you would have four witnesses on Thursday and	
25	that is what you are indicating you still believe	
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1	MS. COOK-REICH: Mr. Stineman was able to come	
2	today. We have asked Mr. Lee who we had here yesterday	
3	to come back tomorrow just in case we needed him after	
4	Dr. Smith. We have two short witnesses. And Dr. Smith	
5	we may have to call one of those short witnesses	
6	after Dr. Smith. He is traveling from Mansfield. That	
7	is quite a distance.	
8	JUDGE NASTOFF: You lost me on the math. Three?	
9	MS. COOK-REICH: Three.	
10	JUDGE NASTOFF: Okay. And I believe that	02:01PM
11	yesterday we had indicated that we would begin at 10:00	111
12	so you will be able to have witnesses here ready to	
13	proceed at 10:00?	
14	MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, we will.	
15	JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. And again, I'm not	
16	asking the State to divulge any national security	
17	secrets or anything of that nature, but based on what	
18	we have heard to this point, do you have an estimate	
19	for our planning purposes as to the length of any	
20	rebuttal that you may be presenting?	02:01PM
21	MR. OSTER: I don't know if we can say without	
22	hearing some of the testimony tomorrow.	
23	JUDGE NASTOFF: I said just based on what we have	
24	so far.	
25	MR. OSTER: Certainly is a possibility. We would	
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attempt to put on some rebuttal in the case. I don't -- right now feet to the fire, I wouldn't anticipate it

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. And if so, you anticipating being able to go forward with those witnesses tomorrow as well if that becomes relevant?

MR. OSTER: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. Do the Judges have any questions administrative or otherwise?

JUDGE PATER: No.

JUDGE SPAETH: No.

MR. OSTER: I guess the only question in preparing tonight would be based upon what has been said, I guess again, we are forecasting to try to close tomorrow?

JUDGE NASTOFF: It sounds to me like the evidence very well may be closed tomorrow. I don't know on the time, but I would anticipate that you should be in a position to -- we will try to, if we're able to, to give you some time to collect your thoughts before you go into close, but I would have, I would certainly have your thoughts organized to the extent that you can, before you come here tomorrow.

MR. OSTER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. COOK-REICH: Thank you, Your Honor.

JUDGE NASTOFF: All right. So if there is nothing

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02:02PM

02:03PM

further then at this time, we will stand in recess until 10:00 a.m. tomorrow morning at which time we will pick up with the rest of the defense's mitigation case. If there is nothing further, we are in recess. (Proceeding concluded to be reconvened the following morning Thursday, September 10, 2009 at 10:00 a.m.)

1	STATE OF OHIO)
2) SS. REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
3	COUNTY OF BUTLER)
4	I, JILL M. CUTTER, RPR, an Official Court Reporter
5	and Notary Public within the State of Ohio do hereby certify
6	that the foregoing proceedings were taken in stenotype by me
7	at the time and place herein set forth and thereafter reduced
8	to typewritten form;
9	That the foregoing 201 pages constitutes a true
10	and accurate transcript of the proceedings held, all done to
11	the best of my skill and ability.
12	I further certify that I am not related to any of
13	the parties hereto, nor am I in any way interested in the
14	result of the action hereof.
15	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand at
16	Hamilton, Ohio, this 22 day of December, 2009.
17	
18	leanth light
19	TIL M. CUTTER RPR
20	official Court Reporter Butler County Common Pleas
21	Hamilton, Ohio 45011
22	
23	
24	
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